

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June 1, 1888, and is now in its 31st year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading, editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellaneous and valuable "farmers" and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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## Local Matters.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening considerable business of importance came up for consideration. Mayor Mahoney brought the Coddington Point situation to the attention of the board, saying the Providence Steamfitters' Union had full charge of that portion of the work, the agent of that Union hiring all men who were employed on the job. In consequence, no Newport men would be employed as long as there were Providence men available. In consideration of the fact that this job is wholly within the limits of the city of Newport, and furthermore that the city of Newport contributed one-third the purchase price of the property, he believed that the Newport men should have a chance on the job. A resolution was drawn up, making a protest to the Government against the method of procuring labor.

The tree sprayer recently purchased by the city was accepted, and Mr. John DuFrais appeared before the board with a number of requests from various large owners of trees for use of the sprayer. The matter was referred to the committee on sprayer.

Mr. Julian H. Duffree appeared before the board to explain his petition for permission to cross the sidewalk at Broadway and Spring street in order to maintain a gasoline station on the old Bryer property. As the board did not think that the Spring street crossing would be safe, he was given leave to withdraw.

A resolution was adopted demanding that the Bay State Street Railway live up to its agreement to make all stops south of Howard street without inaugurating the white pole system in that section. A resolution was also adopted, notifying the Providence Telephone Company that the city would expect a rebate on its contract for all the time that the city telephones were not available for use.

Many licenses of various kinds were granted, and James B. Lawless, a returned veteran, was elected a special policeman.

There will be no water famine in Newport during the coming summer. Not only has the consumption been reduced very materially by the reduction in the number of government forces here, but the copious rains of the late winter and spring have filled the ponds to overflowing for the first time in several years. The heavy rainfall of the early part of the week brought the south pond up to the point where the water now flows over the spillway.

The front of the Bee Hive was somewhat damaged by a light delivery auto which crashed into it Thursday morning. The driver of the auto was taken to the station, charged with reckless driving.

Colonel George F. Landers, who was in command of the Naragansett Bay district with headquarters at Fort Adams previous to the war, will return to this district in a few weeks, relieving Colonel Oscar Straub.

Mr. Joseph P. Cotton, a former Newport boy, is a member of the new law firm of McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin, of which former Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo is the senior partner.

Newport is to have another movie theatre provided Realty Hall can be equipped in such a manner as to secure the approval of the city authorities.

### THE TELEPHONE STRIKE

The strike of the telephone operators has upset Newport as has the rest of New England this week. Beginning Tuesday morning at 7:30 o'clock the service practically ceased, although Manager Wright and his chief operator endeavored to answer calls for a time, so that once in a while a connection would be made. To all intents and purposes, however, the city has been without telephone service and we have gone back to the days before the telephone was invented, when everyone had to send messengers for communication.

Few persons have escaped the effects of the strike, although some business and professional men have suffered more than others. Persons desiring the services of physicians have been greatly inconvenienced, although it is possible that the doctors have escaped some unnecessary night calls because of the difficulty of communication.

The private wires of the Government stations have been continued in operation, but this has been of no value except on the intercommunicating lines as no messages could be sent through the city exchange. The police also have their private lines from the patrol boxes to the station from which they can send in messages from the street, but as far as the general public is concerned the telephone has been absolutely wiped out.

There seems little prospect of an immediate settlement of the strike. On Thursday the various male employees of the local plant went out in sympathy with the operators, with the result that a man had to be sent down from the Providence plant to look after the fires and other essentials of maintenance. Although efforts are being made to get the representatives of the strikers and the representatives of the government and owners together, there has been nothing accomplished as yet.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The indications are now that the General Assembly will complete the business of the session and come to a final adjournment on Thursday next. There is still much to be done, but next Tuesday will be the sixtieth day of the session, adjournment having been taken over Good Friday. Inasmuch as many of the members wish to go to Boston on Friday next to attend the reception to the 26th Division, a strenuous effort will be made to complete the business of the session before that time.

A considerable amount of business has been disposed of by both houses during the past week. The Senate disposed of the annual appropriation bill on Thursday, in concurrence with the House, and the bill now goes to the Governor for his signature. The House has passed the act reorganizing the Metropolitan Park Commission after prolonged discussion, and the Senate has passed the resolution making an appropriation to fight mosquitoes in the city of Providence.

A great many miscellaneous bills have been disposed of. The milk bill changing the standard of milk, which passed the Senate early in the week has presumably met its death in the House, having been referred to the judiciary committee, which is expected to hold on to it.

### A HOME WEDDING

The wedding of Miss Emily Oxx, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Oxx, and Mr. Louis Young of the Torpedo Station, took place at the residence of the bride's parents on Elliott place on Tuesday evening, in the presence of a number of relatives and friends.

The bride, who was gowned in pink georgette crepe, was attended by Miss Elizabeth Wood as maid of honor. The groom was attended by Mr. George Unger as best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles P. Christopher of the Second Baptist Church.

Following the ceremony an informal reception was held, after which Mr. and Mrs. Young left for a wedding trip which will take them as far as the former home of the groom in New Albany, Indiana. On their return they will make their home on County street.

### COMMUNITY THEATRE

#### EXTENSION OF THE SEASON

Next week the Community Playhouse will give us Belasco's great success, "Seven Chances," with the same excellent leading actors as before with some new local talent. The play is intensely interesting and should draw a full house each time. There will be an extension of the season of eight weeks, from May 8 to June 28. Subscriptions for the extra dates are now being received. Many have been received but many more are wanted.

Two sailors escaped from the Post Hospital at Fort Adams during the early part of the week, and searching parties were sent out for them, but they were apprehended by the local police and turned over to the guard.

### EDWARD TUCK FRENCH

Mr. Edward Tuck French, a well known young Newporter, a son of Amos Tuck French and Mrs. Pauline LeRoy French, died very suddenly at his home in Chicago on Monday. His death was due to uraemic poisoning, and he had been ill for only a day before the end came. His death was a great shock to his family and friends in Newport, who had no intimation of his illness.

Mr. French was only twenty years of age, and had spent practically his entire life in Newport. He attended St. George's School for a time and was graduated from Harvard University last year. He was married last June to Miss Lillian M. Harrington of Manchester, N. H., and for a time figured quite prominently in the newspapers, but some months ago he removed to Chicago to take an important position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and he and his wife were apparently very happily situated there.

Mr. French was a young man of splendid physique and was apparently in the best of health. The remains were brought to Newport for interment. Besides his mother and father, he is survived by two sisters and two brothers, Mrs. Samuel J. Wagsstaff and Mrs. John H. Geraghty, Mr. Stuyvesant LeRoy French and Amos Tuck French, Jr.

### SAMUEL POWEL JOHNSTON

Mr. Samuel Powel Johnston, who died in Baltimore on April 6th, was the oldest surviving son of the late Captain Robert James and Catharine Louisa Johnston of Brooklyn. He was a grandson of the owner of the Easton Farm at the Beach, Robert Johnston, of Jamaica, W. I., who died in 1839, and of whom the Mercury published a long account three weeks ago. Mr. S. P. Johnston was connected with several large commission houses during his active life, but failing health for many months caused his retirement. He was well known and greatly beloved for his fine qualities. He leaves a widow and two young daughters, the Misses Louisa and Mildred Johnston. Mr. Johnston was a nephew of the late Mrs. Powel of Bowery street, for whose husband he was named. The family residence, where several brothers and sisters reside, is at Plandome Park on Long Island, New York.

### MRS. HELMES JOUVET

Mrs. Helmes Jouviet, formerly of this city, died early Tuesday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Hawley, in Rumford, R. I. She was Miss Ruth Pengelly of this city, and more than sixty years ago married Mr. Helmes Jouviet, who was connected with the Mercury Office for more than sixty years, most of that time as foreman. Upon his retirement about two years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Jouviet removed to Providence to make their home with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hawley. Mrs. Jouviet has been in failing health for a long time, and for several weeks had been confined to her bed. She is survived by her husband and one daughter.

The new Federal Building is practically completed on the interior except for the installation of the elaborate lighting fixtures. On the exterior a large force of men are engaged in grading the grounds, and installing the stone retaining walls. It is expected that the building will be ready for use in the near future. Boxes have been assigned to the present holders of boxes and keys will probably be issued within a short time.

Only one serious offense was reported during the Sims day celebration last week. Mr. William Carry had his pocket picked in the immense crowd on Kay street near the Sims residence and lost a pocketbook containing a considerable sum of money. He was able to furnish a description of the man that jostled him in the crowd but without results as far as the return of his belongings is concerned.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, N. E. O. P., was held in Providence Wednesday. There was a large attendance and the annual reports showed the Order to be in a sound financial condition. The Reserve fund of the Order now amounts to \$457,195.44.

This has been a week of holidays. The feast of the Passover has been observed by the Jewish residents, while many Newporters went to Boston on Saturday for the Patriots Day observance there. Sunday being Easter brings a number of festival days in a group this year.

The public schools closed on Thursday for the Easter vacation.

### VAN RENSSELAER LODGE OF PERFECTION

The annual meeting of Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, was held in the Masonic Temple on Tuesday evening, the business session being preceded by a dinner, served in the club room. George H. Holmes of Providence, Deputy for Rhode Island, presided over the election and installed the officers, assisted by W. Kinsley Lowe, Thrice Potent Master of King Solomon's Grand Lodge of Perfection of Providence.

The new officers of Van Rensselaer Lodge are as follows:  
Thrice Potent Master—Karl Hostel.  
Deputy Master—Henry A. Curtis.  
Senior Warden—James Livesey.  
Junior Warden—Donald E. Spears.  
Orator—Alvah H. Sanborn.  
Treasurer—William J. Easton.  
Secretary—Alexander J. MacIver.  
Master of Ceremonies—T. Jefferson Bliss.

Hospitalier—Fred G. Farmer.  
Guard—Benjamin F. Downing, 3d.  
Tyler—John F. Titus.

Following the installation, the retiring Thrice Potent Master, William B. Scott, was presented with an appropriate jewel by Deputy George H. Holmes in behalf of the Lodge. The past year has been the most successful in the history of the lodge.

### YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB

The Young Men's Republican Club held an interesting meeting on Wednesday evening, there being speeches by a number of prominent Republicans, a program of entertainment and refreshments. President James W. Thompson presided, and said that it was his intention to hold meetings of the Club at least once a month in the future, in order to awaken interest in the organization aside from the regular political campaigns. A membership drive will be inaugurated, and it is hoped to bring the membership up to the 600 mark.

The question of abolishing the property qualification was discussed in all its phases by Congressman Clark Burdick, Senator Max Levy, and Representative Herbert Bliss, all of whom addressed the Club. It was shown that this proposition was as much a Republican measure as it was Democratic.

### COMPANY F. ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting and re-union of Company F. Association was held at the home of John B. Mason on Thursday evening, with only four members in attendance—John B. Mason, George B. Smith, George P. Lawton and William Hamilton. Two other members live in Newport, Thomas H. Lawton and John Francis Scott, and there are four other members living in other parts of the country.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of George P. Lawton for president; John B. Mason, vice president; and George B. Smith secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Frank M. Wheeler, city editor of the Newport Herald, and Newport correspondent of the Associated Press is at the Newport Hospital following a serious operation. His condition is now reported to be as comfortable as could be expected considering the nature of his operation. Mr. Wheeler is one of the best known newspaper men in Newport, and in fact is well known all over the country as the man who secured an exclusive interview with Captain Hans Rose of the U-53, which put into Newport harbor in October, 1918.

Auto stealing still continues. Two machines were taken in this city last Saturday, and one was subsequently recovered in Fall River and the other in this city. While organized auto stealing for gain goes on in some of the larger cities, in Newport the taking of the machines is done for a "lark," but the penalty under the law is severe.

The development of Gould Island, which was purchased by the Government some time ago as the site for large storage facilities for high explosives, will be begun in the near future. The plans have been worked out and bids for construction work have been called for.

The carpenters' strike has been settled by agreement, the men to receive a partial increase immediately and the full amount a few weeks later.

Mr. George A. Fritchard and his daughter, Miss Martha C. Fritchard, are spending a few days in Newport, renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Anthony of Jamestown have returned to their home after having spent the winter with their daughter in Arizona.

### RECENT ACQUISITIONS TO THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Extract from the Report of the Librarian at the Board Meeting on Tuesday.

Since our last report on this subject we have received many interesting and valuable donations. Exceedingly unique is the signboard that once adorned the old OCEAN HOUSE BUS in the days when Newport was more of a hotel city than it is now. This board exhibits an excellent painting of the Ocean House as the old timers remember it and we consider it one of our most desirable acquisitions. For this we are indebted to our President.

A pitcher which was once the property of the ATLANTIC HOUSE. This pitcher may have aided the abolition of the Prince de Joinville. Horrible thought in this age of democracy. On Saturday last we were called to the residence of the late Miss Elizabeth Swinburne to receive the articles bequeathed to us. These consist of one silver pepper box, an heirloom in the Swinburne family; one gold musical watch, said to have belonged to one of the aides of Napoleon Bonaparte; two plates that belonged to Louis Philippe.

The manuscript book presented to us by the members of the Saturday Club. The reading of the papers contained in this was one of the brightest features of the Society's quarterly meeting on February 17.

From the Rev. Adams, of the First Baptist Church, deposited for safe keeping:

1. Second Book of the Board of Government of the Choral Society.
2. Record Book First Baptist Church, 1725.
3. Record Book First Baptist Church, 1833.
4. Roll of Members, 1644.
5. An Account of the Churches in Rhode Island presented at the twenty-eighth Annual Meeting.
6. A Discourse embracing the Civil and Religious History of R. I. April 4, 1838, by Arthur Ross.
7. Deed of Land of the F. B. C.
8. Manuscript, the First Baptist Church in America, by Anna Adlam Langley.
9. Names of Members of F. B. C. 1822.
10. Minutes of the Meetings, 1802.

The photostat reproductions of the NEWPORT MERCURY which are being furnished us by the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, have now reached December 29, 1766. The amount expended so far for these reproductions is about \$150.

Among our recent acquisitions is the original drawing for the Daily News of houses on Washington street to be demolished.

The local Board of Draft and Exemption has placed with us the following: Twenty-seven photographs of boys sent from Newport in the National Army; Miscellaneous papers, books, buttons, forms and brassards used by the Exempt and Draft Board; Flag used by the said Board. One of our honored members, Mr. Galen Davis, has presented us with two ancient seals of the Court of Common Pleas.

Tomorrow will be Easter Sunday, and will be observed by special services in all the Christian churches. Although the day comes this year much later than the usual, the season does not seem much like Easter. The weather has been cold and disagreeable all the month, and few spring costumes have yet been seen. If tomorrow should prove a pleasant day, there will undoubtedly be a great display of spring garments, as the stores generally have had a satisfactory Easter business in spite of the weather.

The Templar ball by Washington Commandery at Masonic Hall next Monday evening promises to be a most successful affair. A large attendance is expected, and as Mr. Henry G. Riley is in general charge of the arrangements the success of the evening is assured. It has been some years since the Commandery has given a formal ball, although in years past these affairs were always a feature of the winter season in Newport.

Next Saturday, April 26th, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship in America by Thomas Wilkey, and the organization all over the United States will observe the centennial with fitting ceremonies. Rhode Island Lodge of this city will hold its observance on Monday evening, April 28, and Excelsior Lodge will also observe the centennial.

The number of important rentals of villas in the summer colony for the season of 1919 still continue to come in and many more will be reported before the season opens. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold of New York have this week taken a lease of the McCagg cottage on Gibbs avenue.

Mrs. Esther A. Gifford tendered a miscellaneous shower to Miss Madeline Sampson this week, the affair being an entire surprise to the recipient. Miss Sampson will be married in the near future to Mr. Fraser McLeish.

Dr. Arthur W. Stevenson of the army aviation medical department has been in Newport on a short leave this week.

### MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent.)  
The Paradise Club met recently with Mrs. John Nicholson. Mrs. Clinton B. Ward read an interesting article relating to the War. Light refreshments were served by the hostess.

The regular meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Mary's Parish was held in the Holy Cross Guild House. The President, Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester, was in the chair. Quite a lot of business was transacted. It was voted to appropriate money for the work on surgical dressings, and for the work for the hospital to be continued. The annual reports of the several officers were read and approved. The thank-offering boxes were collected. A box of clothing was packed to send to St. Mary's Orphanage in Providence. Rev. Robert Bachman, Jr., acting rector, made the following appointments: President, Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester; Vice President, Mrs. Clarence Thurston; President of Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. Willard Chase; Secretary, Mrs. Clara L. Chase; Treasurer, Mrs. Barclay Gifford; Secretary of United Offering, Miss Charlotte Chase, Superintendent of Church Periodicals Club. These officers were the same as last year.

Rev. I. Harding Hughes has returned from a visit to his home in Halifax, North Carolina. He was accompanied here by his mother, Mrs. Nicholas C. Hughes, and she is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Peckham.

Married Members Night at Aquinck Grange proved very interesting. Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Webber were in charge of the entertainment and it was called "The Village School." Among those who answered to the roll call were Willie Peckham, Johnnie Nicholson, May Spooner, Alice Hubbell, Florence Peckham, Louis Nicholson, Robby Smith, Sally Peckham, Frankie Peckham, Sambo Sherman, Jackie Menzi, Lena Menzi, Harry Sherman, Julie Brown, Jennie Reigel and Clifton B. Ward, who took the part of a 3-year old boy. The costumes worn by the children were especially interesting and provoked as much laughter as did their behavior. A typical school entertainment was given by the "pupils" and there were many jokes on members of the Grange. Closing remarks were made by Joseph A. Peckham, Joel Peckham, Mrs. E. Marion Peckham and Mrs. Elisha Peckham, who in addressing the children presented each with a lollipop. Mrs. Webber acted as pianist. The judges were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Sherman and Mrs. Jesse I. Duffee. Soon the unmarried members will present their program in the competition. Refreshments were served and there was dancing.

Mrs. John Young died at her home on Green End avenue last Thursday. She had been in poor health for some time, suffering from heart trouble. She was a native of France, but had lived here about 40 years, coming here from Newport. She first married Mr. Schwartz of Newport, by whom she had four children, two of whom survive her, Miss Eugenia Schwartz of New York and Miss Juliette Schwartz of Providence. She then married Mr. John Young of Newport and they purchased a farm, where she has resided ever since. There are also two step-sons, Mr. Charles Schwartz of Middleboro and Mr. John Young of Westport. Miss Eugenia Schwartz arrived soon after the death of her mother. The funeral services were held on Saturday afternoon at the Berkeley Memorial Church, the rector, Rev. I. Harding Hughes, officiating. The interment was in the cemetery. The bearers were Joseph E. Kline, Nathan Smith, Prescott Moiden and William Stewart.

The floral decorations at the Methodist Episcopal Church were very attractive on Palm Sunday. There was special music in honor of the day. The members of this church were invited by Rev. Robert Bachman to attend the 3-hour service on Friday at St. Mary's Church from 12 to 3 o'clock. Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham conducted the Epworth League meeting on Sunday evening. Mr. Fred P. Webber, one of the Minute Men, spoke in the afternoon.

Mrs. Ida Calvert has received news of the sudden death of her aunt, Mrs. Villrow Sisson Forbes, in Los Angeles, California, at the age of 86 years. She was the oldest sister of the late Mrs. Christina Sisson. She is survived by three sons by her first marriage, J. Archie Sisson of Rehoboth, Mass.; Fred A. Sisson of Portsmouth, and Charles D. Sisson of New Bedford. She is survived also by three sons and a daughter in California, the children of her second marriage. There are also a number of grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Her death was the result of a shock.

Mrs. Stephen B. Congdon is suffering from a fall received at the home of Mrs. Julian F. Peckham where she was visiting. She fell down a whole flight of stairs, bruising her right shoulder, arm and hand and her head was cut. Probably no bones were broken. She was taken to the home of her sister, Mrs. George H. Irish of Wapping Road, where a physician attended her.

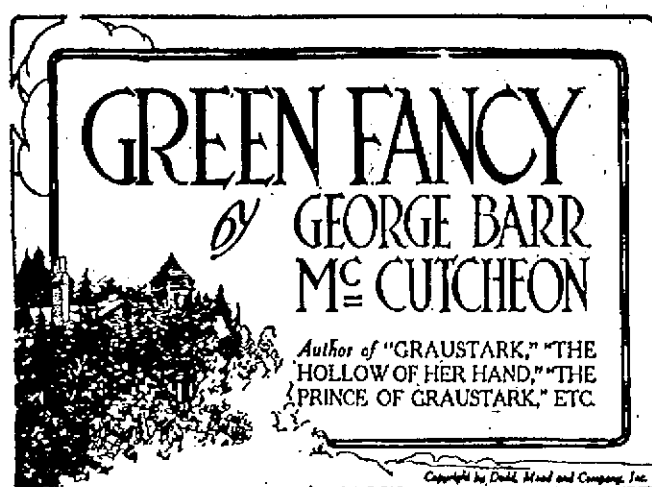
Mrs. Phoebe Edmondson went to Washington this week as a delegate from the Colonel William Barton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She will attend the National D. A. R. Congress.

Mrs. Nathan Smith is entertaining her niece, Miss Christine Moyses of Albany, N. Y.

County Agent Sumner D. Hollis, Mrs. Hollis and their son Sanford, have gone to East Weymouth to visit the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Hollis.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Peckham are entertaining the latter's mother, Mrs. E. K. Fisher of New York.





## CHAPTER I.

## The First Wayfarer and the Second Wayfarer Meet and Part on the Highway.

A solitary figure trudged along the narrow road that wound its serpentine way through the dismal, forbidding depths of the forest—a man who, though weary and footsore, lagged not in his swift, resolute advance. Night was coming on, and with it the no uncertain prospects of a storm.

He came to the "pike" and there was a signpost. A huge, crudely painted hand pointed to the left, and on what was intended to be the sleeve of a very stiff and unflinching arm these words were printed in scaly white: "Hart's Tavern. Food for Man and Beast. Also Gasoline. Established 1798. 1 Mile."

On the opposite side of the "pike," in the angle formed by a junction with the narrow mountain road, stood a humble signpost, lettered so indistinctly that it deserved the compassion of all observers because of its humility. Swerving in his hurried passage, the tall stranger drew near this shrinking friend to the uncertain traveler, and was suddenly aware of another presence in the roadway.

A woman appeared, as if from nowhere, almost at his side. He drew back to let her pass. She stopped before the little signpost, and together they made out the faint directions.

To the right and up the mountain road Frogg's Corner lay four miles and a half away; Pilegrim was six miles back over the road which the man had traveled. Two miles and a half down the turnpike was Spanish Falls, a railway station, and four miles above the crossroads where the man and woman stood peering through the darkness at the laconic signpost reposed the village of St. Elizabeth. Hart's Tavern was on the road to St. Elizabeth, and the man, with barely a glance at his fellow traveler, started briskly off in that direction.

He knew that these wild mountain storms moved swiftly; his chance of reaching the tavern ahead of the deluge was exceedingly slim. His long, powerful legs had carried him twenty or thirty paces before he came to a sudden halt.

What of this lone woman who traversed the highway? His first glimpse of her had been extremely casual—indeed, he had paid no attention to her at all, so eager was he to read the directions and be on his way.

She was standing quite still in front of the signpost, peering up the road toward Frogg's Corner—confronted by a steep climb that led into black and sinister timberlands above the narrow strip of pasture bordering the pike.

The fierce wind plucked her skirts to her slender body as she leaned against the gale, gripping her hat tightly with one hand and straining under the weight of the bag in the other. The ends of a veil whipped furiously about her head, and, even in the gathering darkness, he could see a strand or two of hair keeping them company.

Retracing his steps, he called out to her above the gale:

"Can I be of any assistance to you?"

She turned quickly. He saw that the veil was drawn tightly over her face.

"No, thank you," she replied. Her voice, despite a certain nervous note, was soft and clear and gentle—the voice and speech of a well-bred person who was young and resolute.

"Pardon me, but have you much farther to go? The storm will soon be upon us, and—surely you will not consider me presumptuous—I don't like the idea of your being caught out in—"

"What is to be done about it?" she inquired, resignedly. "I must go on. I can't wait here, you know, to be washed back to the place I started from."

He smiled. She had wit as well as determination.

"If I can be of the least assistance to you pray don't hesitate to command me. I am a sort of tramp, you might say, and I travel as well by night as I do by day—so don't feel that you are putting me to any inconvenience. Are you by any chance bound for Hart's Tavern? If so, I will be glad to lag behind and carry your bag."

"You are very good, but I am not bound for Hart's Tavern, wherever that may be. Thank you, just the same. You appear to be an uncommonly genteel tramp, and it isn't because I am afraid you might make off with my belongings." She added the last by way of apology.

He smiled—and then frowned as he caught an uneasy look at the black clouds now rolling ominously up over the mountain ridge.

"By Jove, we're going to catch it good and hard," he exclaimed. "Better take my advice. These storms are terrible. I know, for I've encountered half a dozen of them in the past week."

They fairly tear one to pieces. You are a stranger in these parts?"

"Yes. The railway station is a few miles below here. I have walked all the way. There was no one to meet me. You are a stranger also, so it is useless to inquire if you know whether this road leads to Green Fancy."

"Green Fancy? Sounds attractive. I'm sorry I can't enlighten you." He



He Drew a Small Electric Torch From His Pocket and Directed Its Slender Ray Upon the Sign Post.

drew a small electric torch from his pocket and directed its slender ray upon the signpost.

"It is on the road to Frogg's Corner," she explained nervously. "A mile and a half, so I am told. It isn't on the signpost. It is a house, not a village. Thank you for your kindness. And I am not at all frightened," she added, raising her voice slightly.

"But you are," he cried. "You're scared half out of your wits. You can't fool me. I'd be scared myself at the thought of venturing into those woods up yonder."

"Well, then, I am frightened," she confessed plaintively. "Almost out of my boots."

"That settles it," he said flatly. "You shall not undertake it."

"Oh, but I must. I am expected. It is import—"

"If you are expected why didn't someone meet you at the station? Seems to me—"

"Hark! Do you hear—doesn't that sound like an automobile—ah!" The hoarse hark of an automobile horn rose above the howling wind, and an instant later two faint lights came rushing toward them around a bend in the mountain road. "Better late than never," she cried, her voice vibrant once more.

He grasped her arm and jerked her out of the path of the oncoming machine, whose driver was sending it along at a mad rate, regardless of ruts and stones and curves. The car careened as it swung into the pike, skidded alarmingly, and then the brakes were jammed down. Attended by a vast grinding of gears and wheels, the rattling old car came to a stop fifty feet or more beyond them.

"I'd sooner walk than take my chances in an antediluvian rattletrap like that," said the tall wayfarer, handling quite close to her ear. "It will fall to pieces before you—"

But she was running down the road toward the car, calling out sharply to the driver. He stooped over and took up the traveling bag she had dropped. In her haste and excitement. It was heavy, amazingly heavy.

"I shouldn't like to carry that a mile and a half," he said to himself.

The voice of the belated driver came to his ears on the swift wind. It was high-pitched and unmistakably apologetic. He could not hear what she was saying to him, but there wasn't much doubt as to the nature of her remarks. She was roundly upbraiding him.

Urged to action by thoughts of his own plight he hurried to her side and said:

"Excuse me, please. You dropped something. Shall I put it up in front of or in the tonneau?"

The whimsical note in his voice brought a quick, responsive laugh from her lips.

"Thank you so much. I am frightfully careless with my valuables. Would you mind putting it in behind? Thanks!" Her tone altered completely as she ordered the man to turn the car around—"And be quick about it," she added.

The first drops of rain pelted down from the now thoroughly black dome above them, striking in the road with the sharpness of pebbles.

"Lucky it's a limousine," said the tall traveler. "Better hop in. We'll be getting it hard in a second or two."

"You must let me take you on to the Tavern in the car," she said. "Turn about is fair play. I cannot allow you to—"

"Never mind about me," he broke in cheerily. He had been wondering if she would make the offer, and he felt better now that she had done so. "I'm accustomed to roughing it. I don't mind a soaking. I've had hundreds of 'em."

"Just the same you shall not have one tonight," she announced firmly.

"Get in behind. I shall sit with the driver."

If anyone had told him that this rattling, dilapidated automobile—ten years old, at the very least, he would have sworn—was capable of covering the mile in less than two minutes he would have laughed in his face. Almost before he realized that they were on the way up the straight, dark road the lights in the windows of Hart's Tavern came into view. Once more the bounding, swaying car came to a stop under brakes, and he was relaxing after the strain of the most hair-raising ride he had ever experienced.

Not a word had been spoken during the trip. The front windows were lowered. The driver—an old, hunched man—had uttered a single word just before throwing in the clutch at the crossroads in response to the young woman's crisp command to drive to Hart's Tavern. That word was uttered under his breath and it is not necessary to repeat it here.

The wayfarer lost no time in climbing out of the car. As he leaped to the ground and raised his green hat he took a second look at the automobile—a look of mingled wonder and respect. It was an old-fashioned, high-powered car, capable, despite its antiquity, of astonishing speed in any sort of going.

"For heaven's sake," he began, shouting to her above the roar of the wind and rain, "don't let him drive like that over those—"

"You're getting wet," she cried out, a thrill in her voice. "Good night—and thank you!"

"Look out!" rasped the unpleasant driver, and in went the clutch. The man in the road jumped hastily to one side as the car shot backward with a jerk, curved sharply, stopped for the fraction of a second, and then bounded forward again, headed for the crossroads.

"Thanks!" shouted the late passenger after the receding tail light, and dashed up the steps to the porch that ran the full length of Hart's Tavern.

A huge old-fashioned lantern hung above the portal, creaking and straining in the wind, dragging at its stout supports and threatening every instant to break loose and go frolicking away with the storm.

He lifted the latch and, being a tall man, involuntarily stooped as he passed through the door, a needless precaution, for gaunt, gigantic mountaineers had entered there before him and without bending their arrogant heads.

## CHAPTER II.

## The First Wayfarer Lays His Pack Aside and Falls in With Friends.

The little hall in which he found himself was the "office" through which all men must pass who come as guests to Hart's Tavern. A steep, angular staircase took up one end of the room. Set in beneath its upper turn was the counter over which the business of the house was transacted, and behind this a man was engaged in the peaceful occupation of smoking a corn-cob pipe.

An open door to the right of the stairway gave entrance to a room from which came the sound of a deep, sonorous voice employed in what, turned out to be a conversational solo. To the left another door led to what was evidently the dining room. The glance that the stranger sent in that direction revealed two or three tables covered with white cloths.

"Can you put me up for the night?" he inquired, advancing to the counter.

"You look like a feller who'd want a room with bath," drawled the man behind the counter, surveying the applicant from head to foot. "Which we ain't got," he added.

"I'll be satisfied to have a room with a bed," said the other.

"Sign here," was the laconic response.

"Can I have supper?"

"Food for man and beast," said the other patiently. He slapped his palm upon a cracked call bell and then looked at the fresh name on the page.

"Thomas K. Barnes, New York," he read aloud. He eyed the newcomer once more. "My name is Jones—Putnam Jones. I run this place. My father and grandfather run it before me. Glad to meet you, Mr. Barnes. We used to have a hostler here named Barnes. What's your dear fer footin' it this time o' the year?"

"I do something like this every spring. A month or six weeks of it puts me in fine shape for a vacation later on," supplied Mr. Barnes whimsically.

Mr. Jones allowed a grin to steal over his seamed face. He reinscribed the corn-cob pipe and took a couple of pulls at it.

"I never been to New York, but it must be a heavenly place for a vacation, if a feller can judge by what some of my present boarders have to say about it. It's a sort of play actor's paradise, ain't it?"

"It is paradise to every actor who happens to be on the road, Mr. Jones," said Barnes, slipping his big pack from his shoulders and letting it slide to the floor.

"Hear that feller in the taproom talkin'? Well, he is one of the leading actors in New York—in the world, for that matter. He's been talkin' about Broadway for nearly a week now, steady."

"May I inquire what he is doing up here in the wilds?"

"At present he ain't doing anything except talk. Last week he was treadin' the boards, as he puts it himself. Bustled up the line. Showed last Saturday night in Hornville, eighteen miles north of here, and immediately after the performance him and his whole troupe started to walk back to New York, a good four hundred miles. They started out the back way of the open house and nobody missed 'em till next mornin' except the sheriff, and he didn't miss 'em till they got over the county line into our bailiwick. Four of 'em are still stoppin' here just because I ain't got the heart to turn 'em out nor the spare money to buy 'em tickets to New York. Here comes one of 'em now. Mr. Dillingford, will you show this gentleman to

room eleven and carry his baggage up for him? And maybe he'll want a pitcher of warm water to wash and shave in." He turned to the new guest and smiled apologetically. "We're a little short o' help just now. Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Dillingford has kindly consented to—"

"My word!" gasped Mr. Dillingford, staring at the register. "Someone from Little old New York? My word, sir, you— Won't you have a—er—little something to drink with me before you—"

"He wants something to eat," interrupted Mr. Jones sharply. "Tell Mr. Bacon to step up to his room and take the order."

"All right, old chap—nothing easier," said Mr. Dillingford genially. "Just climb up the elevator, Mr. Barnes. We do this to get up an appetite. When did you leave New York?"

Taking up a lighted kerosene lamp and the heavy pack, Mr. Clarence Dillingford led the way up the stairs. He was a chubby individual of indeterminate age. At a glance you would have said he was under twenty-one; a second look would have convinced you that he was nearer forty-one.

Depositing Barnes' pack on a chair in the little bedroom at the end of the hall upstairs he favored the guest with a perfectly unabashed grin.

"I'm not doing this to oblige old man Jones, you know. I won't attempt to deceive you. I'm working out a daily board bill: Chuck three times a day and a bed to sleep in—that's what I'm doing it for; so don't get it into your head that I applied for the job. Let me look at you. I want to get a good square peep at a man who has the means to go somewhere and yet is boob enough to come to this gosh-awful place of his own free will and accord. Darn it, you look intelligent. I don't get you at all. What's the matter? Are you a fugitive from justice?"

Barnes laughed aloud. There was no withstanding the fellow's sprightly impudence.

"I happen to enjoy walking," said he.

"If I enjoyed it as much as you do I'd be limping into Harlem by this time," said Mr. Dillingford sadly. "But you see I'm an actor. I'm too proud to walk—"

The cracked bell on the office desk interrupted him, somewhat peremptorily. Mr. Dillingford's face assumed an expression of profound dignity. He lowered his voice as he gave vent to the following:

"That man Jones is the meanest human being God ever let— Yes, sir, coming, sir!" He started for the open door with surprising alacrity.

Barnes surveyed the little bedchamber. It was just what he had expected it would be. The walls were covered with a garish paper selected by one who had an eye but not a taste for color—bright pink flowers that looked more or less like chunks of a shattered watermelon split promiscuously over a background of pearl gray. The bedstead, bureau and washstand were offensively modern. Everything was as clean as a pin, however, and the bed looked comfortable. He stepped to the small, many-paned window and looked out into the night. The storm was at its height. In all his life he never had heard such a clatter of rain, nor a wind that shrieked so appallingly.

His thoughts went quite naturally to the woman who was out there in the thick of it. He wondered how she was faring and lamented that she was not in his place now and he in hers. What was she doing up in this God-forsaken country? What was the name of the place she was bound for? Green Fancy! What an odd name for a house!

And what sort of house—

His reflections were interrupted by the return of Mr. Dillingford, who carried a huge pewter pitcher from which steam arose in volume. At his heels strode a tall, cadaverous person in a checked suit.

Never had Barnes seen anything quite so overpowering in the way of a suit. Joseph's coat of many colors was no longer a vision of childhood. It was a reality. The checks were an inch square and each cube had a narrow border of azure blue. The general tone was a dirty gray, due no doubt to age and a constitution that would not allow it to outlive its usefulness.

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"Ham and eggs, potatoes and a cup or two of coffee," said Barnes, suppressing a desire to laugh.

"And apple pie," concluded the waiter triumphantly. "I knew I'd get it if you gave me time. As you may have observed, my dear sir, I am not what you would call an experienced waiter. As a matter of fact, I—"

The bell downstairs rang violently. Mr. Bacon departed in great haste.

While the traveler performed his ablutions Mr. Dillingford, for the moment disengaged, sat upon the edge of the bed and enjoyed himself. He talked.

"We were nine at the start," said he pensively. "Gradually we were reduced to seven, not including the manager. Two of 'em escaped before the smash. The low comedian and character old woman. Joe Buckley and his wife. That left the old man—I mean Mr. Rushcroft, the star—Lyndon Rushcroft, you know—myself and Bacon, Tommy Gray, Miss Rushcroft, Miss Hughes and a woman named Bradley, seven of us. The woman named Bradley said her mother was dying in Buffalo, so the rest of us scraped together all the money we had—nine dollars and sixty cents—and did the right thing by her. Actors are always doing darn-fool things like that, Mr. Barnes. And what do you suppose she did? She took that money and bought

two tickets to Albany, one for herself and another for the manager of the company—the lowest, meanest, offest white man that ever— But I am crabbing the old man's part. You ought to hear what he has to say about Mr. Manager. He can use words. I never even heard of before. So that leaves just the four of us here, working off the two days' board bill of Bradley and the manager, Rushcroft's unpaid salary, and at the same time keeping our own slate clean. Miss Thackeray will no doubt make up your bed in the morning. She is temporarily a chambermaid. Cracking fine girl, too. Are you all ready? I'll lead you to the dining room. Or would you prefer a little appetizer beforehand? The taproom is right on the way. You mustn't call it the bar. Everybody in that little graveyard town down the road would turn over completely if you did. Hallowed tradition, you know."

"I don't mind having a cocktail. Will you join me?"

"As a matter of fact, I'm expected to," confessed Mr. Dillingford. "We've been drawing quite a bit of custom to the taproom. The rubes like to sit around and listen to conversation about Broadway and Rucker Hill and Old Point Comfort and other places; and then go home and tell the neighbors that they know quite a number of stage people. Human nature, I guess. Listen! Hear that? Rushcroft reciting 'Gunga Din.' You can't hear the thunder for the noise he's making."

The descended the stairs and entered the taproom, where a dozen men were seated around the tables, all of them with pewter mugs in front of them. Standing at the top table—that is to say, the one farthest removed from the door and commanding the attention of every creature in the room—was the imposing figure of Lyndon Rushcroft. He was reciting, in a sonorous voice and with tremendous fervor, the famous Kipling poem. A genial smile wiped the tragic expression from his face. He advanced upon Barnes and the beaming Mr. Dillingford, his hand extended.

"My dear fellow," he exclaimed resoundingly, "how are you?" Cordiality boomed in his voice. "I heard you had arrived. Welcome—thricefold welcome!"

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Something told him that Mr. Rushcroft was about to be liberally fed.

Prince Carol







## VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN NEAR

Four and a Half Billions to Be Goal Sought by National Committee.

INTEREST RATE 4% PER CENT.

Four Year Notes, With Right to Redeem Them in Three, to Be Issued—Total Is Less Than Financiers Expected.

Washington.—Terms of the Victory Liberty Loan are announced by Secretary Glass. They are: Amount, \$4,500,000,000, over-subscriptions to be rejected. Interest, 4% per cent, for partially tax exempt notes convertible into 8% per cent. notes wholly tax exempt. Maturity, four years, with the treasury reserving the privilege of redeeming the notes in three years.

The 4% per cent. securities are to be exempt from state and local taxation, excepting estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal rates of federal income taxes. The 8% per cent. securities are exempt from all federal, state and local taxes except estate and inheritance taxes.

The size of the loan was much smaller than had been anticipated by most financial observers, who looked for an issue of about \$6,000,000,000, particularly in view of Secretary Glass' past statements that the loan would be five or six billions.

This will be the last Liberty Loan, Secretary Glass explained, although there will be other issues of government securities to finance belated war expenses. These will not be floated by popular campaigns.

None of the past issues of Liberty bonds are convertible into Victory Loan notes, and there are no specific provisions in the terms of the Victory issue serving directly to maintain market prices of past issues.

In many communities the selling campaign already has begun actively without formal acceptance of subscriptions, although the official opening date is April 21. The drive will continue three weeks, until May 10.

Terms of the Victory issue may be compared with the following terms of past issues:

First loan, \$2,000,000,000, 8% per cent, tax exempt, maturity 30 years.  
Second loan, \$3,000,000,000 offered, \$4,617,000,000 subscribed, \$3,808,000,000 accepted, 4 per cent, partially tax exempt, maturity 25 years.

Third loan, \$3,000,000,000, offered, \$4,176,000,000 subscribed and accepted, 4% per cent, partially tax exempt, maturity 10 years.

Fourth loan, \$3,000,000,000 offered, \$3,038,000,000 subscribed and accepted, 4% per cent, partially tax exempt, with special conditional exemptions for past issues, maturity 20 years.

### UNIONS PLAN PROGRAM.

Paris Fears General Labor Demonstration on May 1.

Paris.—The approach of May 1 is arousing a certain uneasiness as regards the manner in which that day, long notable in European labor annals, will be celebrated here. Some Parisians who are leaving the city for the Easter holidays intend to prolong their stay until after the first of the month. On the other hand, some visitors are expected from the industrial centers in the provinces to remain over the first in Paris.

At present the only thing known as to the probable scope of the program is that the labor unions and the general labor federation are planning a demonstration which may take the form of a general strike of all labor for 24 hours or a limited strike of the same length which would leave the public services in operation. Some of the newspapers express expectations that May 1 will witness some form of an ultimatum from the working classes to the bourgeois.

### PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

A group of 115 Belgian officers and men, all bearing scars and decorations, arrive in New York to help the Victory Loan.

Heavy fighting between Communists and troops loyal to the Bavarian government is in progress in Munich, and the Reds have recaptured several important buildings.

Japanese are severely repressing the agitation for independence in Korea, but have heeded the protest of the American consul general in Seoul against civilians carrying clubs, while they are sending six infantry regiments to put down the disorder.

At a special meeting of the State Council it was reported that a magnificent site on the shore of Lake Geneva and facing Mont Blanc has been chosen for the building which in future will be the capital of the League of Nations. Residents of the city are rejoicing over the decision of the commission on the League of Nations at Paris. The decision has greatly enhanced the popularity of President Wilson and America in the Alpine republic.

A credit of \$20,000,000 in favor of England was established by the treasury department.

Charles W. Walker of Pine View Farm, Canton, Me., has a three-year-old cow which has a state record for milk production. The animal is Balsa Mercedes DeKol and her official record for milk and butter in seven days is 633.3 pounds of milk and 22.16 pounds of butter. Her biggest milk production in one day was 58.1 pounds of milk.

### GUSTAVE NOSKE.

German Minister of Defense Employing Stern Methods.



Gustave Noske, the German minister of defense, is the man who is combating the Spartans throughout the German republic.

### SAYS WHITMAN SOUGHT AID FOR TRACTION BILL

Senator Thompson Testifies at Inquiry That Fund Was Offered to Make Him Governor.

Albany, N. Y.—Charles S. Whitman, former governor of New York state, was named by Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara as one of those who attempted to influence him in supporting the traction increase fare bill before the legislature.

Senator Thompson, appearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is investigating the \$500,000 slush fund charge, said that Richard H. Burke of New York had told him that the Bradys, the Interborough officials, John B. Stanchfield, Morgan and "all of them" would back him for governor and that there would be virtually no limit to the campaign fund and that up to \$500,000 could be raised for him if he would support the Carson-Martin bill.

"You go back to those people and say no suggestion of that kind can be made to me," Senator Thompson said he instructed Burke.

Burke testified that he never made any suggestion to Senator Thompson that he could get the governorship and backing of half a million dollars for his campaign if he would support the bill.

Burke asserted that as a matter of fact Senator Thompson said he wanted to help the traction people, and that it was at Thompson's own request that he arranged to go with him to Mr. Stanchfield's office and also to see Mr. Brady at his Fifth avenue house.

Senator Thompson said that Burke had taken the bribe offer to him on Sunday morning, March 16, in his room in the Republican Club in New York. On Saturday, March 20, Senator Thompson said, he was asked to go to the St. Regis in New York, where he lunched with Mr. Whitman. They talked about law business, and then politics, and the former governor told Senator Thompson that he was "the only upstate figure" who could be nominated for governor next year.

Senator Thompson said that later in the course of the lunch Governor Whitman confided to him that Theodore P. Shonts had asked him to talk with the senator "in relation to the Carson-Martin bill."

"He wanted me to vote for it," Senator Thompson added.

Senator Thompson made it plain to the committee that he did not think there was anything wrong in what Mr. Whitman himself said to him, but that "if the same man sent Burke that sent Whitman the whole thing was sinister."

### MAY COME HERE.

Former German Prince May Emigrate to America.

Geneva.—Former Prince Jonchlin of the Hohenzollern family hopes to emigrate to America after peace is signed. Jonchlin, who is the youngest son of the former German Emperor, has arrived here and will remain until after the peace settlement.

The Hohenzollerns have just bought a large estate near Lugano, where the former Emperor eventually hopes to live in exile.

### DEBS ENTERS PRISON.

Declares His Spirit Untamed, His Soul Unconquered.

Moundsville, W. Va.—Eugene V. Debs, formerly Socialist candidate for President, entered the West Virginia penitentiary here Sunday, and began serving his ten year sentence for violation of the Espionage act.

As the prisoner stood in the doorway of the penitentiary he said: "I enter the prison door a flaming revolutionist, my head unbent, my spirit untamed, soul unconquerable."

Harry C. Hale, who came home from France as commander of the 26th Division with the temporary rank of major general, has resumed his regular rank as brigadier, and the division on parade is expected to be under its old commander, Maj. Gen. Clarence B. Edwards, now commanding the Northeastern department.

## GERMANY TO PAY HUGE IDEMITY

Initial Payment of 20,000,000,000 Marks Required in Two Years.

40 BILLION IN THE NEXT 30.

And Forty Billion More When an Allied Commission Shall Determine Definitely How It Shall Be Done.

Paris.—One hundred billion gold marks (\$23,800,000,000) is the amount Germany must pay the allied and associated governments for losses and damage caused in the war, plus other billions to be determined by a special commission of which Germany is to be represented.

This is the final and definite conclusion which has been reduced to writing after weeks of negotiation which took a wide range and involved frequent changes and modifications. The payment of the 100,000,000,000 gold marks is to be divided into three distinct amounts as follows:

First.—Twenty billions within two years.

Second.—Forty billions during 30 years beginning in 1921.

Third.—Forty billions when a commission shall determine how it shall be done.

In view of the fluctuations through which the negotiations have passed an authoritative statement was obtained concerning the final terms of the settlements. This sums up the conditions as follows:

Germany is at the outset held generally responsible for losses and damages in accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points and the allied response at the time the armistice was concluded. To determine the extent of the payment under this responsibility a commission is set up to take testimony, assemble data and arrange all details of the payment from the enemy and distribution among the allied and associated powers.

While the commission will administer the details of the payments, sufficient is known to permit the determination that an initial payment will be required of 20,000,000,000 gold marks, payable in two years without interest. It has also been determined that 40,000,000,000 gold marks shall be payable in bonds extending over a period of 30 years, beginning in 1921, with a sinking fund beginning in 1926.

These 40,000,000,000 marks draw 2% per cent. interest from 1921 to 1923 and 5 per cent. interest after 1923.

In addition to the foregoing payments, Germany will also be required to deliver additional bonds for 40,000,000,000 marks, when the commission determines that this shall be done. These three payments of twenty, forty and forty billions bring the total to 100,000,000,000 gold marks.

Beyond this total the commission is empowered to fix anything more than may be required to cover Germany's indebtedness.

It is in the gold mark that all payments are expressed in the final terms. This excludes depreciated paper marks and fixes the standard of payment in gold. The gold mark is worth about the same as the English shilling and before the war was quoted at 23.22 American cents.

The allotment of the 100,000,000,000 marks among the allied and associated powers has not yet been finally decided, but a tentative arrangement makes the allotment of France about 55 per cent. of the total, Great Britain's allotment between 20 and 30 per cent. and the allotment of the United States between 2 and 5 per cent.

### Wills Cardinal New Cathedral.

Baltimore.—Two million dollars for the construction of a new cathedral is left to Cardinal Gibbons under the will of Thomas O'Neill, a wealthy merchant.

### WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

CHICAGO.—Heads of the big five packers gave assurance to labor, the government and the nation, that there would be no reduction of wages in their plants for at least one year after the signing of peace.

NEW YORK.—The President of the United States, the commanding general of the army and the admiral commanding the navy were named honorary members of the Police Club of the city of New York.

BERLIN.—The imperial treasury is paying an average of 109,000,000 marks, or about \$25,000,000 monthly for the armies of occupation.

WASHINGTON.—The state department was advised that J. P. Menet, the mercenary who was wounded in an attack on a train near Tampico last Friday by Mexican rebels, received a gunshot wound in the shoulder. All other Americans on the train escaped injury.

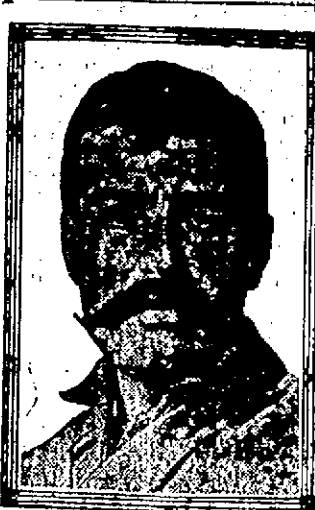
BREST.—Vice Admiral Moreau, governor of Brest, reviewed the Forty-second Division and read a letter to the assembled troops from Premier Clemenceau, in which achievements of the division were eulogized.

BARCELONA.—Strike conditions in Spanish cities are much improved.

Bangor, (Me.) High School is to have military training under permission of the War Department. An instructor for the Junior R. O. T. C. will be appointed. Friends of Captain Sabine W. Wood of Bangor, who is now at Charleston, S. C., in the army, are suggesting him as a desirable candidate for the position.

### EMILIANO ZAPATA.

Noted Outlaw Is Slain by Carranza's Soldiers.



General Zapata, the noted Mexican rebel chief, is trapped and killed in his mountain retreat in southern Mexico by Mexican troops.

### VICTORY FIGHTERS WILL GET MEDALS

Trophies for All Allies to Be Alike. Buttons and Ribbons Will Show Service.

Washington.—After a series of conferences the United States and the allies have agreed upon a suitable form of design for a military campaign medal. The decoration will be known as the Victory Medal and will be given to every man who had at least 15 days' active, honorable service in the army during the war.

In addition, campaign buttons will be provided for every officer and man. Those who were wounded in action will wear silver buttons, all others wearing bronze. The buttons will be worn in the lapel of civilian coats. These probably will be ready for distribution by May 1.

The Victory Medal will have on the obverse side a "wing of victory" and on the reverse will be the words "Great War for Civilization."

While the general design will be the same in all countries, there will be differences in detail. Local figures will be added. For the United States this work already has been turned over to the National Art Society, headed by Charles Dana Gibson.

For battle service, clasps will be added showing the great engagements in which the wearer participated. These are: Somme defensive, which started March 21, 1918; Lys defensive, Aisne-Chemins des Dames defensive, Montdidier-Noyon defensive, Champagne-Marne defensive, Aisne-Marne offensive, Somme offensive, Oise-Aisne offensive, Ypres-Lys offensive, St. Mihiel offensive and Argonne-Meuse offensive.

General March was asked which American division broke the Hindenburg line.

"A number of divisions, more especially in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, walked all over it," was his reply.

His attention was called to published reports in the late summer and early fall of 1918 that the Thirtieth Division was first to break the line while officers and men attached to New York's Twenty-seventh Division, claimed that honor.

General March said he did not know which division first broke through the Hindenburg line. "We pierced that line at many points," he said.

In connection with criticism of heavy American casualties in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, General March said he had had the casualties of some Civil War engagements looked up.

In the Argonne-Meuse offensive, he said, our casualties were 18.3 per cent. At the battle of Shiloh in the Civil War the Union forces suffered casualties aggregating 21 per cent, while at Gettysburg the casualties were 20 per cent. At Murfreesboro they were 22 per cent.

## CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA

Suffered terribly for three months. In red rash on face and neck. When scratched, scaled and spread. Was restless and could not sleep, as itching and burning was beyond explanation. Saw Cuticura advertised and sent for a free sample. Bought more, and after using two cakes Soap and two boxes Ointment was healed.

From signed statement of Mrs. Chas. Reed, 2415 Thames St., Bristol, R. I.

### Use Cuticura Daily To Prevent Skin Troubles

It is possible to prevent skin and scalp troubles by using Cuticura Soap for all toilet purposes, assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to first signs of pimples or irritation. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry lightly and apply Cuticura Ointment. Dust with Cuticura Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-care: Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston. Self-protective Soap Co., Ointment 25 and 50c. Taken Free.

## The Savings Bank of Newport

Saturday, April 19, 1919

Deposits made on or before Saturday, April 19, 1919, commence to draw interest on that date

G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

## You and Us Together

On that new home proposition. More than 200 new homes were made by us last year. Just think of the valuable suggestions we must have tucked up our sleeves to help you along in your difficult but happy task. Besides, we have the kind of goods in our stocks that you are picturing in your imagination. Isn't that delightful?

## In our Living Room

Department are things that will fairly make your water. Great Davenport and chairs that make you feel you'd never like to move. Come in, sit down, let's talk it over. We can save a few dollars for you just as we have for hundreds of others before. No harm to try anyway.

## TITUS'

LOWEST PRICED FURNITURE STORE IN TOWN

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

## Increasing Power of Unity

Let us all pull together with a strong hand until the tremendous task that we have before us has been completed. There is much for every one to do. Many who cannot serve on the battle field can conserve and save.

Your account is invited.

4 per cent interest Paid on Participation Accounts

## INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Deposits made on or before November 15th, draw interest from November 1st.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

## SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY  
INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY  
TELEPHONE CONNECTION

## Mackenzie & Winslow

(INCORPORATED)  
Dealers in

HAY, STRAW,  
GRAIN  
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GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

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### SPEED UP PEACE

Five months have now passed since the armistice was signed with Germany. Yet the delegates to the peace conference are still wrangling. It is disappointing that the allied powers, who fought during the war with such noble harmony, seem now unable to make the compromises necessary.

Very momentous problems of reconstruction are waiting in all the allied countries. And day by day anarchy and chaos grow in Europe and threaten to unsettle the whole world.

In this country great problems are unsettled. The future of the railroad business is in chaotic shape. The hundreds of thousands of men in the railroad supply industry must be kept employed. But how can they be kept at work, if neither the government officials nor the officers of the railroads know whether the roads are to be handed back to their former owners? This is only one of many problems.

Locust Trees.

The locust tree was one of the first American trees to be taken to Europe.



AMERICA BACKS FRANCE

In view of the necessity of finding a scapegoat upon whom to unload the blame for the unending delay in the peace conference, hints are beginning to appear in the press, industriously circulated by adherents of Mr. Wilson, that there is a growing change in the sentiment of Americans toward France. To turn attention from Wilson and his league as the cause of delay, the inference is allowed to be drawn that it has been the demand of the French for adequate reparation from Germany, for an international force to protect her from further aggression from the Huns, for certain concessions in the Saar Valley, and for other advantages that have prevented the consummation of the peace treaty. It is apparent that a cunning attempt is on foot to arouse the American public against the French—to cause them to abandon their traditional friendship for the French people, and to charge the latter with responsibility for delays at Paris.

But the effort to throw a smoke screen in front of the persistently blocking tactics of Wilson at the conference, at the expense of the French, will not meet with success in this country. The American people are not going to forget that had it not been for French assistance in our Revolutionary War that the contest would in all probability have been lost, and we would today be under the yoke of England.

But it is not only grateful appreciation for former assistance that holds our friendship for the French. A nation that could fight the first battle of the Marne, and after a preparation of hardly a month prevent the capture of its capital by an army that had been making ready for years; that could make the stand at Verdun that stopped the mightiest efforts of the Germans in 1916; and that could produce a General who, in six months after he was given supreme command, put the Germans utterly to rout, has earned the undying admiration and affection of America and the world, and is not going to be deserted in the present crisis by her friends of a century.

Neither have the French anything but the best of feelings for us. They can never forget what the Americans did for them at Chateau Thierry, and at other points of their hard-pressed line. After the President arrived in France, and before the French people realized that he not only did not represent American sentiment, but had been specifically repudiated by American votes, they were inclined to interpret what he said and did as indicating American thought in general. They have since been disillusioned. M. Le Chartier, a prominent journalist of Paris, speaks of the feeling among his people as follows:

"It must not be forgotten that President Wilson is not as strong with French opinion as he used to be. I am revealing no secrets, perhaps, when I say that Frenchmen generally resented the fact that he gave audience in the first few days of his visit to France to M. Lönquett, a grandson of Karl Marx, and to M. Renaudel, another prominent socialist. I consider them bolsheviks.

"Then, too, Mr. Wilson did not show any eagerness to visit the battlefields or devastated regions of France. Many of our people could not see how the President could appreciate or understand our proposals until he saw the real plight of France. It is true he has since gone to see the battlefields, but the first impression in France at Mr. Wilson's failure to go to the devastated towns and villages before he went to other parts of Europe was one of keen disappointment. With a sentimental people, this point cannot be overestimated.

"Another thing to which I attribute much importance is the campaign waged by the Echo de Paris, one of our more widely read newspapers. In that newspaper prominence was constantly given to the speeches of the Republicans in the United States and to the Republican viewpoint.

"The argument that Mr. Wilson did not represent America, but only himself and his party, which had been beaten in the last elections, impressed many of our people.

"The President's prestige with us began to diminish in accordance as the Republican criticism of him in the Senate grew, until when I left France, four weeks ago, it had reached a high point. Frenchmen felt that since Republicans were to come into power, their views were important."

These expressions can be depended upon to represent correctly the state of mind of the French. Deceived at first by Mr. Wilson as to the true sentiments of Americans, it required the emphatic assurance of the Republicans in the Senate and elsewhere to offset the anti-American feeling that he had produced in Paris. It is gratifying to know that the Republicans have been successful in preserving among the French the century-old friendship that they have held for us.

Likewise it devolves upon the Republicans of the country to minimize as much as possible all attempts to turn American against the French on the ground that they are responsible for the peace delays. It needs but a perusal of the history thus far of the Paris conference, and the part played by the redoubtable Clemenceau therein, to convince even the casual reader of the utter falsity of such a charge. There can be no doubt that Wilson is in a desperate plight to retrieve the fortunes of himself and his league, but the sacrifice of our amicable relations with the French is far too heavy a price to pay for the re-establishment of the reputation of a discredited President, whose misrepresentation of America can continue for less than two years longer at the most.

AN EASY COURSE

Daughter—Father, our domestic science professor is teaching us how to spend money.

Parent (interrupting)—Why doesn't he teach fish how to swim?—Pitt Panther.

The telephone rang and the new maid answered it.

"Hello!" came from the receiver.

"Hello!" answered the girl timidly.

"Who is this?" again came the voice.

"I don't know who it is," said the girl.

"I can't see you."—Christian Register.

Reader—This story has quite a swing to it.

Publisher—Then we'll publish it as one of our Hammock Series.

HAYS RESTORING PARTY HARMONY AT WASHINGTON

Pleased With Recent Visit to Capital

LOOKING TO 1920 CAMPAIGN

Chairman's Handling of Present Situation Tactful—Talking Solidarity, Not Candidates.

By David Lawrence

(New York Evening Post)

Washington, April 14.—Will Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has come, has seen, and has gone away with the impression that the Republicans in the House are going to compose their differences and give the country an example of constructive legislation in the next session which will make the party go "over the top" in 1920 as it did in 1918.

Mr. Hays found a ticklish situation and handled himself, as usual, tactfully, lest the older heads in the party get the idea he was unduly meddling. Denials have been made that Mr. Hays sought to have the steering committee enlarged, but that's what is going to happen eventually, and on that steering committee will be representatives of labor and of the farming interests as well as other elements from which the Republican party hopes to derive its strength in 1920.

Unquestionably, Mr. Hays wants a liberalization of the House steering committee. These men are going to control the fortunes of the party in the next Congress, and the Republican National Chairman has a very vital interest in whether the men who are selected have the capacity and the vision to deal with changing America.

Party solidarity is what Mr. Hays is trying to restore and to bring about and there is much significance in his trip to Washington, for with a special session beginning toward the end of May or thereabouts, there is little time for the Republicans to get together and agree upon programmes of legislation. In the meantime, Mr. Hays himself is losing no time in making a systematic study through a body of experts of the various questions which the Republicans will endeavor to solve in the next Congress, for every practical politician knows that the country in 1920 will judge the Republican party not by what it did in the days of Cannon or Aldrich but what it did in the two trying years of reconstruction which are ahead.

As for the League of Nations as an issue, Republicans are not disturbed. Mr. Taft's warm espousal of the League and the stand taken by men like Wickersham and Root will, they contend, prevent the Democrats from making it a party issue. Much satisfaction is derived especially from the letter sent by Elihu Root. Press despatches from Paris saying the Root amendments are meeting with favor there will tend to strengthen the impression that the Republicans have, in a measure, assisted in making the League of Nations a vital international body. As for the signers of the "round robin," ratification of the treaty itself will be the answer to that, and no Republican of prominence is today predicting the failure of the Senate to ratify the compact that may eventually be presented to the upper house. This is largely due to the cables from abroad saying that the covenant is being rewritten to meet Republican objection.

Mr. Hays reveals on the whole, therefore, an optimism about the outlook of the Republican party. His talks with the various leaders there have been earnest and persuasive. His plans of campaign organization are meeting with favor. His hand is on the political pulse of the country constantly, and if the Republican leaders in Congress are indifferent to his observations of public sentiment and the trend of thought of the nation as it is brought to him through thousands of political eyes and ears in various parts of the country, then they will court defeat.

The Republican national chairman doesn't talk candidates. He talks party solidarity. Unless the Republican party is a unit it will not be able to put through a constructive programme in the next two years because time will be lost in bickerings and squabbles. Unless there is harmony the Democratic party, which is united, will take advantage of the dissensions and divisions. As a party of opposition, the Republicans are inclined to be pleased with themselves. They claim to have been the real war party during the war, notwithstanding that the Democratic party controlled the Government. They insist that by persistently shouting about more vigorous prosecution of the war and enlargement of the army they blazed the way to victory and set the pace for the dominant party.

Now, as the Peace Treaty is being wrought, the suggestions of Mr. Knox and Mr. Root for compulsory arbitration and a preservation of the Monroe Doctrine are looked upon as strategically sound moves to which the Republican party may hope to point with pride when the not far distant days of pointing with pride come to pass.

HIDE PERSHING REPORT

Washington, April 14.—Secretary of War Baker and General March, chief of staff, are charged by members of Congress with having entered into an apparent agreement to prevent General Pershing, hero of the war with Germany, from making public his plan, based upon actual experience in command at the front, for the reorganization of the service after the treaty of peace has been actually signed.

General Pershing's report, made to the Secretary of War, lies securely tucked away in a War Department pigeon hole. Meanwhile March and Baker are hurrying through the details of a plan prepared far away from the front in Washington by those not directly in the fight. This scheme gives concentrated powers to the chief of staff. Proposed to members of the military affairs committees of the House and Senate, it resulted in a snub for General March. Hence one of the first military acts of the new Republican Congress will be to demand of the War Department that it turn over the Pershing document so that a policy may be developed based upon facts gained from the war's battles and organization.

Optimistic Thought.

It is horrible to be accused by those who deserve to be accused.

ANNUAL REPORT N. Y. N. H. & H. RAILROAD

The statement of the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for the year ended December 31, 1918, has been sent to the stockholders. The most striking difference from previous statements is the absence of operating revenues and expenses from the Income Account. The operation of the railroad during the calendar year 1918 having been performed by the Railroad Administration the revenues are received and the expenses are paid by the Director General. For the information of stockholders the operating results and statistics for 1918 are inserted—as an appendix at the end of the statement.

The Corporation receives a specific rental of \$17,095,884.34, being the average annual railway operating income during the three years ended June 30, 1917.

The corporate income account shows that besides the rental received from the Director General there is a total of other income of \$5,662,533.21, making a gross income of \$22,658,417.55. The expenditures, being principally rentals of leased roads, interest on funded debt and interest on unfunded debt, amount to \$20,614,892.12. This leaves a net income applicable to the year of \$2,043,525.43. Had the subsidiary companies which paid dividends in 1918, namely, \$949,000.00, the income would have been \$2,992,525.43. This dividend income will come from the subsidiary companies, all of whom have completed their contracts with the Director General, when he is in funds to pay the rental due under the contracts and permits the dividends to be paid, but not having been paid during the calendar year it could not be included technically as a part of the income for 1918. The result bears out the prediction of the management that the net income would be substantially \$3,000,000 or a little more than 1 9-10% on \$157,117,000 of capital stock.

The annual compensation for the year 1919 will be increased to \$17,173,366.56 due to a restatement of the Company's income by the Interstate Commerce Commission and this amount will be still further increased by approximately \$200,000 interest on the expenditures for improvement work for the year 1918.

The expenditures for road improvements for the year amount to \$10,074,053.75, among which was the Thames River Bridge which was completed and put in operation in January of this year. To carry out the program of improvements the company arranged to borrow \$10,000,000 from the Director General, and \$3,000,000 from local banks. The total short term indebtedness of the Company was \$57,024,000, of which \$51,475,000 was loaned by the Government, \$43,964,000 to refund former notes and the balance to pay for improvements. \$2,280,000 was borrowed to make Liberty Loan subscriptions, and \$2,995,000 represents short term notes to local banks.

During the year the Company's equipment was increased by 1500 hopper coal cars and 50 Santa Fe type locomotives. For the coming year the Federal Manager and the Company have agreed that if funds can be secured on proper terms approximately \$7,000,000 should be expended to continue the program of improvements, the principal items being the Cedar Hill Yard and New Haven Station improvements, engine houses and shops in the vicinity of Boston, new and improved bridges, signals and in increased weight of rail, track material and the completion of the New Haven New York telephone and telegraph cable line.

The Company presented its claim for additional compensation as follows:

Average annual excess car hire paid during the three year period,	\$1,492,061.02
Interest at 6% on the cost of Additions and Betterments amounting to \$7,214,026.08 to enable the Company to obtain economies from the use of Santa Fe type of engines in hauling heavier trains	432,841.56
Total,	\$1,924,902.43

It also claimed the reasonable expenses of the Corporate organization during Federal control and any saving in the cost of conducting the Federal Valuation due to the fact that such valuation was nearly completed.

The Company represented that these expenditures which the stockholders had made in keeping New England industries in operation during the period of congestion, and in improving the property would be enjoyed by the Director General during the period of Federal control without compensation to them. If these claims had been allowed and the Company had been permitted to receive as dividends from its affiliated companies the amounts received during the test period, there would have been a net income of approximately \$5,000,000.00, or a return of nearly 3 1-3% upon the capital stock.

BOISHEVISM IN BAKER'S BURG

Prominent citizens of Cleveland, O., are not slow in admitting that something like the bolshevism of Europe has a strong hold on their city. "Cleveland is the worst hotbed of bolshevism in the United States," says J. F. Royal of that city in a recent statement in New York. "Every means possible is being used to check its progress. One factory is planning to fight this menace with Symphony Orchestra concerts to be given exclusively for the employees of their plant." Such startling news seems to be very easily verified. Recently in Cleveland, C. E. Ruthenberg, former Socialist candidate for mayor, declares "No more reforms in the present economic and political system will be supported. Our whole plan is revolution." The situation in Cleveland presents grave aspects and it is significant to note that Newt Baker, the pacifist Secretary of War, is a Cleveland man, having held the office of mayor before going to Washington. It is more than interesting to record the results of pacifism. Pacifism breeds disorder wherever it gets a hold. It was introduced in all its pristine purity to the inner portals of the War Department and there has been nothing ever since but chaos supreme. Some day the public will awake to the fact that pacifism is nothing more nor less than physical cowardice and that day will arrive when the majority of the men from overseas have reached the shores of America.

MODERN APPRECIATION OF PERRY

By Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels

The early services of Matthew Calbraith Perry foreshadowed his illustrious career. He was entrusted with the delicate mission to Japan because he had shown constructive statesmanship as a naval officer. He was privileged to choose the location for the first black settlement in Liberia. He is called the "Father of the Steam Navy." He revived the use of the ram in naval warfare. He founded the naval apprentice system. He was active in suppressing the slave trade on the Guinea coast. He adjusted the Canadian fisheries dispute in 1852.

He helped greatly in removing dueling, grogging and flogging from the navy. In 1847 he commanded the largest squadron which up to that time had ever been assembled under the Stars and Stripes. It was the first American fleet governed without a lash, flogging having been abolished by Secretary Graham. It was that fleet which decided the day at Vera Cruz and started General Scott on his victorious way to the City of Mexico. The triumph of Perry upon which his fame chiefly rests was the opening of Japan to the world, one of the most important events in our history. The story of Perry's voyage to Japan has all the glamour of the stories of the Orient, and is fascinating beyond the imagination of the most fertile novelist. Armed with a letter from the President of the United States to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, saluted as a "Great and Good Friend," Commodore Perry made a thorough study of Japan and the Japanese character before starting on his epoch-making voyage.

He carried as presents specimens of the products of the farm and factory which he thought by their novelty and usefulness would interest the people of Japan. A miniature locomotive, with tracks and rails to be laid down, one mile of telegraph line with Morse instruments, photo-cameras, printing presses, puzzles and toys, some of the newest things in America, were in the cargo. The story of his wisdom, his patience, his consummate diplomacy, going into weeks, and months, and years, the employment of every art that statesmanship and strategy could invent, is as thrilling today as when it was first told. He had gone to Japan with a friendly wish to open the door for the furtherance of trade, the protection of life, and to obtain a treaty with a power destined to occupy a large place in the world. Hurrying, nothing, observing every ceremony that would appeal to those he would win as friends, Perry's success marked him as a diplomat of the first water.

Overlooking the harbor of Nippon stands a monument to Commodore Perry, commemorating the sailor-diplomat whose wisdom made Japan and America know and esteem each other. The friendship between these two nations has been cemented in the present-day partnership in the war of triumph of free nations, in which they are Allies. The spirit of Perry and Hayashi still pervades both countries, which, in the language of the letter borne by Perry, "live in friendship and commercial intercourse with each other."

Does not the achievement of Perry class him with the great men "as a natural luminary shining by the gift of heaven, in whose radiance all souls feel it is well with them?" It is to the glory of America that, though Perry had a powerful fleet and could have enforced the treaty by the persuasion of big guns, there was never even a thought of conquest or of obtaining any advantage over the people of Japan. Our friendship was disinterested, our methods were those of diplomacy, and our policy was far removed from the thoughts of those nations which seek to dominate other people and bring them under their sway.

Do we not see in this diplomatic victory and this friendship a prophecy of like intercourse of all nations with each other when the passions of autocracy, now burning at white heat, have given place to calm reason and justice? Will not the spirit of Perry, who incarnated American ideals, descend upon the great men who come after him, so that none will seek power by the overthrow of any other nation? Let us in this day invoke the spirit of Perry, the fighting sailor, who lives as the master diplomat rather than the man of war.

TONY GOT CLOSE TO MILLIONS AND FOUND A REAL MAN

"Is Mr. Rockefeller in this building?" inquired a timid young Pole, as he tiptoed up to the desk in Y. M. C. A. hut No. 2 at Camp Dix.

"Yes, he is; he is right in there talking to a bunch of fellows," replied the secretary.

"Can I look in just a little bit?" asked in broken English this new American. There was an air of mystery about the speaker's question that betrayed a feeling deeper than timidity.

"Of course you can look in; you can go in; Mr. Rockefeller would be glad to shake hands with you."

It took some persuasion, but at last the young fellow entered the hall where Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. was standing in the midst of a large group of soldiers who had crowded around him at the close of the meeting.

At first he walked clear round the outskirts of the group, keeping a safe distance. Little by little he drew nearer, then he stopped and began to listen. Soon his face brightened up, and after a bit he was laughing, and when he came out of the room half an hour later, his face was wreathed in smiles.

"Well, did you see Mr. Rockefeller?" asked the "Y" man.

"Sure," answered Tony. "Me talk, me laugh, me shake hands with him. By gum," he concluded, "he man just like me!"

Atkins No. 1.—Hi say, w'en did 'Arnold get the lower 'arf of 'is face shot off?

Atkins No. 2.—Hit ain't shot off! 'E's yawning.—Jack-o-Lantern.

"I suppose you think she's worth her weight in gold!"

"Gold! Gasoline!" —Browning's Magazine.

"Tell me, how did you come to marry your second husband?"

"My first one died."—Boston Transcript.

MISPLACED ENTHUSIASM

He Was Sure the Lost Bill Belonged to Him Until He Actually Saw It

This is the story of a find. It, the find, occurred some nights ago in the State House. A bunch of folks were going out late. Suddenly one of them made a swipe—that's what he did—and grabbed a yellow-colored piece of paper off the floor. "What's it?" asked his companions. "Hundred dollar bill," was the brief reply, as he flashed the yellowback before their eyes. Exclamations of surprise, congratulations and advice were flooded upon him. Next day the story of the find was whispered around; also an "ad" was inserted in the paper. Very carefully was this "ad" worded. It did not state the amount found, but merely that it was a bill of large denomination.

Not long after the first man heard of the find—developments began. Claimants for the bill began to appear. The first was a very smooth young person, who said that, while he wasn't sure the bill was his, he had every reason to feel that it was, as he lost a bill of large denomination at the State House the previous day. Of course, he didn't know where the lost took place but was positive that when he entered the building he had it and equally as certain that when he came out it was gone.

"What time were you there?" he was asked.

"About the middle of the afternoon," was his answer, "was the comment, 'as it wasn't found until late in the evening; how big was the bill you lost?'"

"A 20."

"Not yours."

He departed and then followed half a dozen who had lost twenties and tens, and finally a man who claimed he had dropped a fifty somewhere around the State House. It was getting very evident by this time that a lot of money had been lost in and around the capitol building on the day in question. But the fifty man departed, muttering that there were still crooks in the world and that he was going to see a lawyer and get his money.

And then came, on the third day, the climax. A man who had evidently been making observations, or else had decided to play for big game, appeared.

"I don't have the slightest idea that the bill you found is mine," assured he with positiveness. "I can't conceive of anyone finding it and putting an advertisement in the paper. I don't know as I would have done so."

"Is that so?" said the man who found the money.

"Surest thing you know. Why, it was a \$100 bill and there's very few folks who would not pocket it and say nothing about the find."

"Yes, is this it?" was the comment, as the finder extended the bill. Claimant took one long look and started for the door remarking as he did so, "O, hell!"

The bill was stage money.

BREAD LINE AT BOTH ENDS OF THE WAR

The bread line has formed again in New York. Hundreds appear daily at the station on the Bowery where hot soup, coffee and fresh bread are furnished to the hungry. It is said that approximately 80 per cent of the men have been discharged from plants engaged in war work for the Government, and that about ten per cent are former soldiers and sailors.

There are two outstanding reasons for the condition of the labor market that now prevails. One is the everlasting parley at Paris between those who wish to achieve a prompt peace and those others who insist that their theories for the future welfare of the world shall take precedence over any attempt to correct present conditions. The effect on the United States is that capital is timid, and investments in great industrial extensions and new projects are postponed, involving continued unemployment of the labor that eventually will find a place in those establishments. Until it is known what the foreign demands on American capital will be, in the nature of loans to the nations of Europe and to private industries in those countries, little can be done here in the way of new business. The peace conference, stumbling over the Wilson League of Nations, is the obstacle to such development.

The other reason is the utter failure of the last Congress to enact any sort of reconstruction legislation that would provide a way for the demobilization of our war industries with the least possible shock to our labor market. Repeatedly warned by the Republicans of both Houses that situations just like the present would be sure to follow inaction on that subject, the Democratic leaders not only refused to take any steps themselves to find a solution of the problem, but persistently blocked all efforts by the Republicans to secure the passage of the needed legislation. Now the country is paying the price, and it will continue to pay until the President, in his own good time, condescends to call together the two Houses with their Republican majorities and allow them to get to the business of rehabilitating the economic wreck left by the Democrats.

Attractions of Treves.

It is as an ecclesiastical city that Treves is particularly interesting. In that famous cathedral are the remains of 25 archbishops and electors and four bishops. Among its treasures is a legendary nail from the Cross, and the famous Holy Coat, given the cathedral by St. Helena. In 1891 an exhibition of the Coat attracted more than 2,000,000 pilgrims. Another attraction for pilgrims is the grave of St. Matthias in one of the ancient churches—the only grave of an apostle in Germany.

Easy Immobilization.

In birds and animals immobilization can be accomplished at will. In the seventh century Kircher immobilized fowls merely by turning them upon their backs. The experiment can be successfully made with any kind of bird. I have performed it with sparrows, with a wrack and with the duck immediately after their capture, thus extending all idea of training. The same result can be obtained with various mammals, especially with mice.—Exchange.

THE OLD RHODE ISLAND QUAKER

I met him one morn by the mossy wall, Where the hazels shaded the waterfall, The lilacs tossed in the scented air, And peach boughs reddened, and whited the pear, And bobolinks swayed on the green grass stems, And orioles fluted in flaming elms; That old Rhode Island Quaker With his broad-brimmed hat, and coat of gray, And his "yea-say" and "nay-say."

In that Quaker's heart the true-light burned, Like odoriferous oil in gold urned; He talked of men that made hosts stand still, He talked of George Fox on Quaker Hill, He talked of Berkley, the Bishop of Derry, Of the Lord's highway, "over Bristol Ferry," That old Rhode Island Quaker, With his broad-brimmed hat, and coat of gray, And his "yea-say" and "nay-say."

He spread his table on New Year's day, For the birds on the sides of the fat barn door, Five kernels of corn by his plate he lay, And under his plate a crown for the poor, The hawk-chased wren to his gate-post flew, The blue jays preened as he crossed the wood, He gave his meal to a shipwrecked crew, And said that no dinner was choicest food, That old Rhode Island Quaker, With his broad-brimmed hat, and coat of gray, And his "yea-say" and "nay-say."

And he said, "Would you find success, my boy, Let no one lack what you may enjoy, Give man his birthright, and toil its due, And a field to labor wide and true, Seek service and not over men to climb, And vote your conscience every time," That old Rhode Island Quaker, And his "yea-say" and "nay-say."

As he walked along, Firm, sturdy and strong, With his broad-brimmed hat, and coat of gray, And his "yea-say" and "nay-say," "To be strong in heart," he used to say, "Tomorrow's work you must do today, And nothing will come to you, good or ill, That you may not glorify if you will, 'Tis a beautiful world in which we live, But let no follies your purse entice, I've saved enough to bury me twice," That old Rhode Island Quaker, Aforehand he, as he walked on: his way

With his broad-brimmed hat, in his coat of gray, With his "yea-say" and his "nay-say," And he said, "Turn not to the echoes, less past, Soul values, my boy, alone will last, And all the wealth you may long control, Is but the treasure you have in your soul."

Let the Inner Light thy purpose employ, Then turn to the right, and march on, my boy! So he walked along in his suit of gray, With his hands outspread in a friendly way, With his "yea-say" and his "nay-say," A strapping ten, my flaxen hair Floated like silk in the summer air, The red winged blackbird hung in the spray, And cheered the Friend as he walked by the way, "Yea, yea, 'tis a beautiful world," said he, And the oriole said the same on the tree, And the robin the same to him and me— That old Rhode Island Quaker, With his "yea-say" and his "nay-say."

My youth is gone, and the grasses wave, O'er the low gray stone by that Quaker's grave.

—Hezekiah Butterworth.

Oh, the winsome suffragette, She is going to get us yet, In her campaign to get her freedom, In her argument, she's cute, She's a pippin, she's a beauty, Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

Mrs. Mulligan (wiping her eyes)—Poor Dinny! I think that only yesterday, Oi wor batin' him over th' head wid a flat-iron an' him a-hollerin' that strong and vigorous, an' now he loises dead.

Housekeeper (to red-nosed tramp)—I suppose you owe your present rags and misery to not being able to say "No."

Tramp—Yes'm. During a leap year. —Boston Transcript.

"Wealth doesn't bring happiness." "No," replied Miss Cayenne. "But it does help some towards influencing others to put up with your grouchy eccentricities."—Washington Star.

"Smith doesn't seem to be a very popular man," remarked Jones. "Popular," replied Brown. "Why he's as popular as the only winner in an all-night poker game."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Well, Peleg, how do you find the encyclopedia the feller left on approval?"

"Seems to be all right. Ain't no errors in it so far as I kin see."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man gits de notion that he's upliftin' de human race when he's only tryin' to boss it around."—Washington Star.

"I suppose you think she's worth her weight in gold!"

"Gold! Gasoline!" —Browning's Magazine.

"Tell me, how did you come to marry your second husband?"

"My first one died."—Boston Transcript.

Atkins No. 1.—Hi say, w'en did 'Arnold get the lower 'arf of 'is face shot off?

Atkins No. 2.—Hit ain't shot off! 'E's yawning.—Jack-o-Lantern.

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## FACTS ABOUT RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island is the busiest and wealthiest State in America.

Rhode Island has had a Republican form of government since 1636.

Rhode Island soldiers, members of the Rhode Island National Guard, were the first National Guard soldiers sent to the trenches and the firing line in France.

Rhode Island is the oldest American State by virtue of its Declaration of Independence on May 4, 1776.

Rhode Island was the home of the first American public school system controlled and supported exclusively by public authority.

Rhode Island supports unexcelled facilities for the training and preparation of teachers for its public schools.

Rhode Island is the leading industrial State; it is the center of northern industry and of the greatest textile district of America.

Rhode Island furnished in the Revolutionary War the first Commander-in-chief of the American Navy, Esek Hopkins, and the General who was rated next to Washington, Nathaniel Greene.

Rhode Island, through her splendid bay and rivers, offers unexcelled commercial and industrial opportunities.

Narragansett Bay is the natural gateway to New England.

Rhode Island leads the world in several important branches of manufacture.

Rhode Island cities are noted for clean and well built streets and for almost ideal housing conditions.

Rhode Island furnished for the Continental armies a larger proportion of its population of military age than any other of the thirteen original states. Almost every able-bodied man between the ages of 16 and 60, and many under 16 and over 60, bore arms in defense of liberty.

Rhode Island has a history of which any State may be proud, and Rhode Island is proud of her history and the achievements of her sons and daughters.

Rhode Island has an excellent climate and is noted for its mild winters, and the tempered coolness of its summers.

Rhode Island furnished for the War of 1812 the hero of Lake Erie, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, who reported the victory of the American over the English fleet, the only victory ever won by another fleet over an English fleet, in this terse sentence: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Rhode Island was chartered "to hold forth a lively experiment." The experiment has been thriving and successful, and is still lively after two and one-half centuries.

Rhode Island has the most perfectly organized school system in America.

Rhode Island's population is the most cosmopolitan in America; her public schools have welded a great variety of nationalities into a united people.

Rhode Island furnished for the Mexican War a commander for the American fleet, Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, Gun crews, trained by Commodore Perry, battered down the defenses of Vera Cruz and started the American army on its march to victory.

Rhode Island furnished for the Civil War the only Commander-in-chief chosen from New England, General Ambrose E. Burnside.

Rhode Island is unsurpassed for loyalty, and for her response to every call involving the welfare of the Nation.

Rhode Island, while proud of the past, looks forward always to the future. The seal of the State is the anchor of steadfastness, and the motto is "Hope."

Magic Guard Against Rattlesnakes. Camping out in a rattlesnake-infested district with no other protection for one's bed than an encircling horse-hair rope would not give the average tenderfoot a feeling of security. A photograph in Popular Mechanics Magazine showed two campers making their bed on the Western plains, surrounded by nothing more stable than one of these ropes, as it is well known in that region that rattlesnakes have an unconquerable aversion for crawling over a rope of this kind.

Halibut. The name "halibut" is composed of two Scandinavian words meaning flat-fish of the deep. That derivation is found in the dictionaries, but the term first appears in the ancient legends as "halibutn," which signifies a holy messenger, one who is sent to relieve suffering or save either body or soul.

Baldness Caused by Wax. Baldness due to hardening of ear wax has been reported in two cases by Dr. J. Derolide, a French physician. In both patients, men of 32 and 62 years respectively, bald patches had appeared on the back and both sides of the head, and careful examination of mouth, teeth, throat, nose and chest revealed no exciting cause. Both ears of each man were closed by wax. In the second week after removal of these plugs, new hair began to grow, and it soon became firm and abundant.

Two Things He Remembered. The proprietor and editor of a certain local paper had been indulging in a little plain talk and prophesying disaster to the little town if certain improvements and sanitary reforms were not forthwith adopted. A local parson sided with the rural council which neglected these things and, after a sermon evidently pointed at the newspaper man, said: "You should remember the fate of Balaam." "I do," was the prompt reply from the parson, "and I also remember who it was that warned the prophet."

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## THREE MONTHS' SERVICE FOR COUNTRY'S YOUTH

Wadsworth Proposes That Length of Training for Those who are 19 Years of Age

By Snell Smith

Washington, April 14.—Universal military service of a mild form which will cause little disturbance in the industrial and home life of the nation is to be urged by Senator James W. Wadsworth, of New York, who in the next Congress is to be chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

This service, according to the plans of the Senator, which may be modified by his colleagues, is to consist of three months of rigorous training for every physically fit and dependent free lad in the United States who reaches the age of nineteen. There are a million such youths every year and it is calculated that about 750,000 would be eligible. The Senator argues that the war has proven that such training, given in the summer, would be ample to put the private soldier in shape for any situation into which he might be called in the future. The expense would be less than that of more lengthy and onerous service heretofore proposed. The cantonments already built would be used and thus full advantage be taken of the machinery constructed for the war against Germany.

Immediately after the short service the Senator, himself a veteran of the Spanish war, is of the opinion that all such youths should become a part of a regiment accredited to their home localities respectively. They would then be enabled to fight in the future side by side with their townsmen. The numbers of regiments which have served with distinction would be retained and the members would form in effect a national guard. Manoeuvres would be held every two years.

The Senator believes that a regular standing army of about 100,000 men, raised by voluntary enlistment, would be sufficient for the needs of the country. Along with this he proposes a larger personnel of officers than would be required for such an army, in order that it might be utilized in training those undergoing their service in colleges and universities as well as in cantonments. Privates who have already served would be used as non-commissioned officers, if they so desired. For veterans of the war there would be no further service except as volunteers. They could be called out only in the event of a great emergency. Training for the younger men is thought necessary by the Senator, not only because of preparation for national defense but because of incitement to patriotism and the democratic spirit.

"Their household seems a perfect piece of machinery."

"Yes, the wife's the governor, the children safety valves and the husband a crank."

"I don't believe that the Wranglers have one thought or wish in common."

"Oh, yes, they have. Both of them wish they hadn't married each other."

"I like it," he declared. "It tells me I'm doing something. I hire a big field that seems exactly suited to cabbages."

"But it's so—so common and undignified," she argued. "And it's sure to cut you from society. I'd rather go into the drug store for a soda with Arthur or Andy on their salary, than with you on twice as much, even though I might like you better, and you could make a better appearance if you would. Why, I'm beginning to hear you spoken of as 'Cal Cabbages.' It's horrid!"

Cal shook his head with a smile. "I like it," he declared. "It tells me I'm doing something. I hire a big field that seems exactly suited to cabbages."

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## PRICES OF FOOD STUFF BEFORE THE WAR AND NOW

	Boston		New York		Philadelphia		Providence		HIGHEST On Record	LOWEST On Record
	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918		
Sirloin Steak	.35	.51	.26	.41	.30	.43	.40	.61	Providence	Minneapolis
Round Steak	.34	.52	.25	.42	.26	.44	.31	.51	Boston	New Orleans
Rib Roast	.25	.36	.22	.35	.22	.36	.24	.39	Providence	Salt Lake City
Chuck Roast	.18	.30	.16	.29	.18	.31	.19	.36	Providence	New Orleans
Pork Chop	.23	.41	.21	.40	.21	.42	.21	.43	Washington	Minneapolis
Bacon, sliced	.25	.60	.25	.60	.26	.62	.23	.50	Los Angeles	Fall River
Ham, sliced	.40	.51	.29	.52	.31	.53	.31	.56	Los Angeles	Richmond, Va.
Lard	.16	.34	.16	.33	.15	.33	.15	.34	Salt Lake	St. Louis
Lamb	.22	.37	.17	.31	.20	.37	.20	.38	Washington	Indianapolis
Hens	.25	.42	.21	.39	.22	.42	.24	.43	Pittsburg	Indianapolis
Eggs, strictly fresh	.42	.71	.40	.64	.35	.60	.42	.69	New Haven	Minneapolis
Butter	.38	.66	.38	.68	.43	.63	.39	.57	Philadelphia	Minneapolis
Milk	.10	.15	.08	.15	.08	.13	.09	.15	Atlanta	Milwaukee
Flour	.04	.07	.03	.07	.03	.07	.03	.07	N. Orleans	Denver & Salt Lake City
Cornmeal	.04	.07	.03	.08	.03	.07	.03	.07	Fall River	Birmingham
Potatoes	.01	.03	.02	.04	.02	.04	.02	.03	Atlanta	Salt Lake City
Sugar	.05	.10	.05	.09	.05	.09	.05	.10	New Haven	Chicago & San Francisco

The prices given above for Providence apply equally for Newport, except that Newport prices average considerably higher.

In 1918 New England paid higher prices for beef than any other section of the United States.

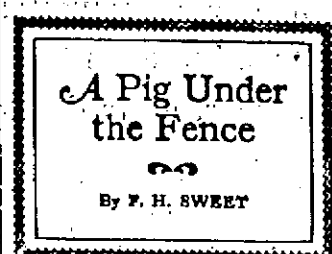
Providence and Newport paid the highest recorded average price in the United States for sirloin steak, rib roast and chuck roasts.

Boston paid the highest recorded average price for round steaks.

Out of 17 staple food stuffs, New England cities paid higher prices for seven than were recorded in any other city in the country. The seven included the four cuts of beef previously mentioned, strictly fresh eggs, cornmeal and sugar.

In only one instance recorded did a New England city pay a lower price than any other city in the country for one of these 17 articles of food. Fall River paid an average of only 49 cents a pound for sliced bacon.

The average increase in food prices in the United States from 1913 to 1918 was 68 per cent.



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Cal looked down at his wheelbarrow. "Saves me the cost of hiring a horse and wagon," he said, "and I'm trying to save all I can, as I told you. I've worked hard at something every vacation."

"I know. And I've been ashamed of you every vacation," she retorted. "I vowed again and again I'd stop speaking to you. But you did so much better than the other boys in the high school, and looked so gentlemanly on the platform that I always overlooked your lapses. I was really proud of the way you represented our class when we graduated. Why don't you try and get a gentlemanly position like Arthur Bray and Andy Searles?"

"Because I feel just as gentlemanly between the barrow handles, and I'm making twice what Arthur does at the bank or Andy in the real estate office," he answered. "In fact, I was offered Arthur's job before he took it. I feel my time, with the future beyond, is worth more than \$7 a week to me."

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it, and whatever we may have talked of is off, utterly."

But somehow, even for Louise's friendship Calvin could not wish himself other than he was. He liked hard places that must be climbed over or pushed aside. The very zest of achieving almost paid for the hardship of it. He would rather struggle for success in a cabbage field or coal yard, wrestling for every foot gained, than to sit at a desk in good clothes and trust to luck or diplomacy. But he did not whistle any as he trudged the barrow along.

Out near the edge of the town was a second-rate boarding house, kept by a woman who couldn't afford a better one or one nearer the center. She was an energetic, kind-hearted person, and though her boarders were all common day laborers who couldn't pay much, they were her good friends and acted as sort of house policemen, watching newcomers and transients frankly, and seeing they paid their board promptly when due.

From the small margin above she had sent Adelaide Eliza, her only child, through high school. The girl had been in many of Calvin's classes, and had graduated at the same time. But he knew very little of her. He remembered her chiefly as a detestable, black-eyed thing in neat but out-of-date and much turned and darned clothing. Such of the girls as noticed Adelaide Eliza did it to ridicule and make her angry. Some of the boys did the same. They liked to watch the black eyes flash and the angry feet stamp.

But they couldn't ridicule her from school. The girl literally fought her way through, without a friend, and graduated with almost the highest honors. After school she had always darted away ahead of the others, going across lots; and in the morning had slipped in just as the last bell was ringing. It enabled her to escape much of the ridicule. After graduating, she disappeared in the same way, taking no part in the later exercises or social farewells. Some of the girls remarked on it in low voices, perhaps ashamed of things they had said or done.

Calvin had been too much absorbed in his books to notice much. In all their

## Historical and Genealogical. Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:—  
1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The fact and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible. 4. Write on one side of the paper. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1919

### NOTES

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS IN CASES OF FIRE, PROVIDENCE, R. I., 1771

At a Town Meeting held at Providence, the seventeenth day of April, 1771, the Committee appointed to draw up such Rules and Regulations as are necessary to be observed by the Inhabitants in Cases of Fire, report the following, which were unanimously voted and agreed to by the Town, viz:—

I. That upon the Cry of Fire, every Person take Care, at the same Time, to inform where the Fire is.

II. If Fire be cried in the night, let every Family immediately put Candles in their windows next the street.

III. When Fire is cried, let the Engine men immediately repair to the respective Engines to which they belong, and let two of them, at least, carry at the Engine House, all the Engines be gone, and then take care that the Pipes, Hoses, Buckets and every Part of the Apparatus, be carried along.

IV. Let six Persons be appointed, whose Duty it shall be, upon the Cry of Fire, to repair to the Place where Fire Hooks, Ladders, Ropes, etc., are kept, and to take care that every part of the Apparatus of that kind be carried to the Fire.

V. Let every Person, before he runs to a Fire, take care to put on his clothes and take his Buckets in his Hand.

VI. When the People are assembled at a Fire let them be as silent as possible, that they may hear the Directions of those whose Right it is to give Orders, and let them be executed with the utmost alacrity, without noise or contradiction.

VII. Let the Presidents and others who have Right to Command at Fires, take great care to appear calm and firm on those occasions, and to give their Orders and Directions with distinct clearness and great authority; and be very careful not to contradict one another.

VIII. And let none vainly imagine such great authority is given to the Presidents, Fire Wards, and others, in the Case of Fire, merely that they may command and domineer over their neighbors; this is not the Reason of it, but the absolute necessity of the case requires it, and the safety of the whole depend upon it; and therefore it ought to be cheerfully submitted to, and willingly obeyed on these extraordinary Occasions.

IX. That the Town shall appoint ten House-Carpenters, whose Business it shall be to remove or pull down any Houses or Buildings ordered by the Presidents; which Carpenters shall make necessary Rules among themselves, and appoint one to be their Chief; all which shall be observed and obeyed in Time of Fire.

X. That the Town appoint six or more elderly men, past hard labour, at a Fire, whose Business shall be to give Orders for Removing of Goods in Time of Fire, and whither they shall be carried; and every Person may pack up their goods in order to be removed, but none of them shall be carried out (except of Houses actually on fire), but by Order of the said Persons, or some of them, who shall be careful to give their Orders seasonably, so that no Goods be lost that can be removed.

XI. That a sufficient number of these Rules and Regulations be printed, and every House-keeper furnished with one of them.

Stephen Hopkins  
Joseph Brown  
William Smith  
Benjamin Man

April 17, 1771  
Printed by John Carter, at Shakespear's Head.

#### FINE FOR NON-ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC MEETING

At a general meeting upon Public notice the 27th of the 4th month, 1838. "It is ordered that if any of the Free-men of this Body shall not repair to the public meetings to treat upon the public affairs of the Body, upon public warnings (whether by beats of the drum or otherwise) if they fail one-quarter of an hour after the second sound, they shall forfeit twelve pence; or, if they depart without leave, they are to forfeit the same sum of twelve pence.

Between the years 1734 and 1768, there were established in the colony of Rhode Island, ten forges for making iron and of ore; two furnaces, one for making ore into pigs, and the other for making hollow ware out of the ore, six spermaceti works; twelve potash works; three ropewalks, and one paper mill, at which manufactured wrapping, package and other coarse paper.

#### "KINGS COUNTY" CHANGED TO "WASHINGTON COUNTY," 1781

"Whereas, since the Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America, it becomes the wisdom of the rising Republic to obliterate, as far as may be, every trace and idea of that Government which threatened our destruction:

Be it therefore enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is hereby enacted, That the name of King's County, by which the southernmost county of this state was heretofore distinguished, shall forever hereafter cease. And that, in perpetual and grateful remembrance of the eminent and most distinguished services, and heroic actions, of the illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United States of America, the said county shall forever hereafter be known and called, in all legislative acts, legal proceedings, conveyances, etc., by the name and title of Washington."

### QUERIES.

10383. PECKHAM—Daniel (4) Peckham born September 25, 1725, Westerly, R. I. now Charlestown, R. I. died son of Daniel and Hannah Ross Peckham. He was a Revolutionary Pen-

oner. Married Mary—  
Hopkinton, R. I. Records. "Mary wife of Daniel Peckham? July 1768."  
1. Mary (5) b. 1751 Dec. 19, died Young  
2. Abigail (5) b. 1752 April 26.  
3. Daniel (5) b. 1754 Oct. 25.  
4. Mary (6) b. 1759 Sept. 19.  
5. Daniel b. 1769 Dec. 22.  
m. Thos. Greene  
m. Hannah Stanton  
Children are recorded in Charlestown R. I. U. S. Census of 1790 Daniel Peckham with family of one male over 16 years of age including head of family 3 males under 16 years and 4 free white females" Hopkinton, R. I. Records.

Lydia Rogers in her will mentions Polly Peckham daughter of sister Avis also nephew, Elnathan Burdick. Wanted, the birth of Avis Rogers. Also the maiden name of Mary wife of Daniel Peckham and her birth and date of marriage to Daniel.—B. J. P.

10384. MINTREN—Who was Richard Mintren, senior, who lived at Elizabeth Cillis Virginia about 1623? Was he related to Jonas Mintren who was baptized at Newport, R. I., in Trinity Church, April 12, 1741?—L. M. M.

10385. TWEEDY—Who was John Tweedy? He married Erellove Sophia Crawford July 25, 1785. Were there any children by this marriage?—A. S. B.

10386. WAINWOOD—Godfrey Wainwood and Mary Campbell were married at Trinity Church, May 19, 1775. Godfrey Wainwood kept a bakery on Banisters' Wharf. I think that he and his wife separated. Any information about either of them will be greatly appreciated.—G. W. E. E.

10387. SLOCUM—Martha Slocum of Newport, R. I., married Adam Lawton, Oct. 24, 1727. Would like parentage of said Martha.

10388. COOK—Wanted names and data concerning George Cook of Tiverton, R. I., who married (Nov. 80, 1755, Thankful Irish of Little Compton.

10389. OXX—Who were the ancestors of Elizabeth Oxx, born June 14, 1725, died March 25, 1793 and married May 10, 1746, Capt. John Thurston of Newport, R. I.

### ANSWERS

10390. LAWTON—Adam Lawton married October 24, 1727, Martha Slocum of Newport, R. I. The above information from Arnold's Vital Records of Rhode Island-Portsmouth marriages. Their children were:

1. Giles, born Aug. 4, 1729 married first, April 17, 1751 Hannah Peckham of Joseph and Elizabeth of Little Compton; second, Jan. 30, 1769, Mary Lawton of John and Abigail.

2. Ruth, born Oct. 16, 1731 married Nov. 8, 1752 Peter Barker son of Peter and Sarah (Slocum) Barker of Middletown, R. I.

3. Peter, born Nov. 11, 1735 married May 12, 1757, Anne Cooke of John and Mary of Portsmouth, R. I.

4. Hannah, born March 3, 1739-40.

5. Sarah, born Feb. 24, 1748 married June 1, 1769 Benjamin Barker, son of Peter and Sarah (Slocum) Barker. Sarah died Aug. 18, 1825.

Contributions received during the past week by Mrs. Whitney Warren, treasurer, New York committee, Se-cours National, 16 East 47th street, New York City, amounted to \$819.75, for the relief of the destitute women and children of France and the Belgian refugees, making a total to date of \$599,843.42.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, April 7, 1919.

Estate of Laura M. Rose  
AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Laura M. Rose, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate and the same is received and referred to the 5th day of May, 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 17th, 1919.

Estate of Lucella Barker

ISABEL S. MARSH, Guardian of the person and estate of Lucella Barker, of full age, of said Newport, presents her petition in writing, representing that said ward is seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Newport, being an undivided one-half interest in that certain lot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in said City of Newport and bounded South-westerly on Clinton Avenue, northwesterly on land of Isabel S. Marsh, Northeast-erly on land of Hazard and Southerly on land of John A. Hazard, and praying for reasons therein stated, that she may be authorized and empowered to sell said ward's interest in said real estate at public auction or private sale, for the purpose of paying the debts of said ward; for the support of said ward, and for the purpose of making a better and more advantageous investment of the proceeds of such sale; and said petition is received and referred to the 5th day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consid-eration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

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It sends a thrill coursing through the most sluggish veins—  
The stoop-shouldered straighten—  
The strong grow more tense—  
And a Nation marches to the last attack.  
Awake! America Has Won Her Greatest Victory!!  
All that remains to be done is the simplest part—  
To finish up—to pay the bill.  
Because America has won, we will be PAID for PAYING  
THE BILL.  
Paid with GENEROUS INTEREST on the money we loan—  
And in less than five short years we will receive back the money  
we loaned—DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.

Put Your Hand Into Your Pocket  
For—Ringing from the Atlantic to the Pacific goes that rous-  
ing call, the call to do big things as only we can do them.

# Wake Up, America!

THE LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE  
OF RHODE ISLAND

## GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport, April 5th, 1919.  
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of  
JOHN JAMES SHEA  
minor, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.  
All persons having claims against said ward are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.  
4-5 MARY SHEA.

NEWPORT, APRIL 5th, 1919.  
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of  
JOHN JAMES SHEA  
minor, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.  
All persons having claims against said ward are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.  
4-5 MARY SHEA.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 7th, 1919.

Estate of Robert L. Shea and Francis T. Shea

A COMMUNICATION in writing is made by Robert L. Shea and Francis T. Shea, minors over the age of fourteen years, children of Robert E. Shea, late of said Newport, deceased, and of Mary A. Shea, late of said Newport, informing the Court that they have made choice of said Mary A. Shea of said Newport, as guardian of their persons and estates, and requesting the Court to approve said choice, and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-eighth day of April, instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 7th, 1919.

Estate of Robert A. Shea

PETITION in writing is made by Mary Albro Shea, of said Newport, requesting that she or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the estate of Robert A. Shea, minor, of said Newport, deceased, and of said Mary Albro Shea, and said petition is received and referred to the Twenty-eighth day of April, instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 9th, 1919.

Estate of Mary T. Austin

AMORY AUSTIN, Guardian of the person and estate of MARY T. AUSTIN, of full age of said Newport, presents his 24th annual account with the estate of his said ward, and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-eighth day of April, instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

## Telephone Operators Wanted

Telephone service in Newport has been interrupted through the action of some of our employees.  
It is a public necessity to re-establish the service. Positions are available for girls of 17 years and over. Telephone experience is not essential. Good opportunity for advancement in a well recognized vocation for girls. Good wages and good hours.  
Apply at Telephone Office,

Providence Telephone Company,  
E. A. ARCHER,  
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GLASSES FITTED  
15 YEARS ON MATHWESON STREET  
Third Floor  
TURK'S HEAD BUILDING  
Providence - R. I.

## Mortgagee's Sale

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by John B. Denniston and Julia R. Denniston, in the right of said Julia, to the Savings Bank of Newport, Rhode Island, dated the 21st day of March, 1919, and afterwards assigned by the said Savings Bank of Newport to John B. Denniston by a deed of assignment bearing date of March 19, 1919; the condition of the said mortgage having been broken, the undersigned will sell at public auction on the 6th day of MAY, 1919, at twelve o'clock, M., on the premises, the following described parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the said city of Newport: North-erly, sixty feet by Pelham street; East-erly, two hundred and ten feet and four inches by land of Sarah A. Leavitt; South-erly, fifty-eight and 16-100 feet by land now or formerly of the heirs of George Taylor, deceased; and Westerly, two hundred and ten feet and ten inches, partly by land of Martha B. Newton and partly by land of the United Congrega-tional Church. And the undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to sell said property at such sale thereof.  
JOHN B. DENNISTON,  
Assignee of the Mortgagee.  
Frank F. Nolan, Counsel for  
Assignee of the Mortgagee.  
4-12-19

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